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FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT
STATE BOARD
CHARITIES AND CORRECTION
COLORADO

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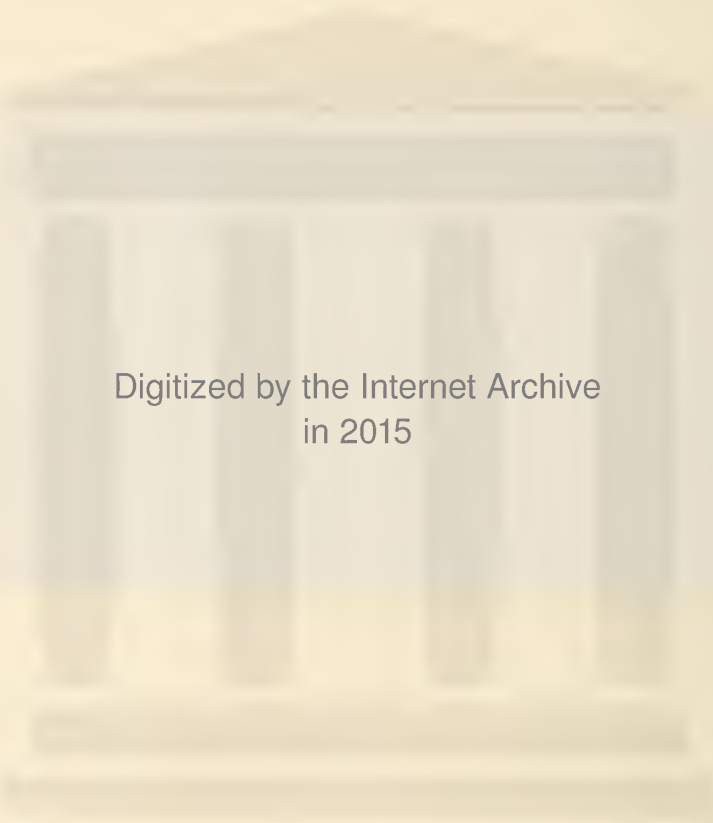
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C. L. STONAKER,

Secretary.



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FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD

OF

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

For the Biennial Period Ending
November 30, 1900.



DENVER, COLORADO
THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING COMPANY
1901

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
The Law.....	5
Members of Board.....	7
Letter of Transmittal	9
Report of Board	11
General Recommendations	11
State Institutions	11
State Home for Children.....	12
Industrial School for Boys.....	12
Industrial School for Girls	13
Reformatory.....	13
Penitentiary	13
Deaf and Blind	14
Insane Hospital.....	14
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	14
Feeble Minded	14
Child Saving	15
Board of Control.....	15
County Visitors	16
Poor Relief.....	16
State Care.....	16
Meetings of Board	17
Penitentiary Investigation	19
Financial Report.....	20
List of Members of Board	26
Membership Boards of Control.....	28
Financial Summary State Institutions.....	29
Secretary's Report	37
Movement of Population.....	40
Boards of Control.....	47
State Institutions	47
State Home for Children.....	49
Industrial School for Girls.....	52
Industrial School for Boys.....	53
Reformatory	56
Penitentiary	58
Indeterminate Sentence	59
Table of Sentences.....	60
State Road Building.....	64

Secretary's Report—Concluded.

State Institutions—Concluded.

Page.

Deaf and Blind	64
Insane Hospital	70
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	74
Support of the Poor	75
County Jails	81
Lock-ups	95
Child Saving Institutions	99
Hospitals	111
Charity Organization Societies	113
Miscellaneous Private Charities	115
Woodcroft Sanatorium	117
Homicidal Crimes	118
Prison Labor	124
Prisons of the United States	124
State Correctional Institutions	126
The Mentally Weak	141

AN ACT
CREATING A BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. That the governor shall appoint six persons, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, who shall constitute a State Board of Charities and Corrections, to serve without compensation; two of whom, as indicated by the governor upon the first appointment, shall serve for two years, two for four years, and two for six years; and upon the expiration of the terms of each, his or her place and that of his or her successor, shall, in like manner, be filled for the term of six years. The governor shall be ex-officio a member of said board. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation or removal before the expiration of such terms may be made by the governor, to hold until the next meeting of the general assembly. The governor may at any time remove any member of said board upon causes to be specifically stated.

Sec. 2. The secretary of state shall provide rooms suitably furnished for the use of the board; in which it shall hold regular meetings quarterly, but it may hold adjourned, special or called meetings at such times and in such places within this state as, in its discretion, shall be deemed necessary. It may make, adopt and enforce for the regulation of its own proceedings, such rules and orders as are necessary to carry into effect the purposes for which this board is created and maintained. It shall have the power to investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions, to examine into the condition and management of all prisons, jails, reformatories, reform and industrial schools, hospitals, infirmaries, orphanages, public and private retreats and asylums for the insane, and any, or all other institutions which derive their support wholly or in part from state, county or municipal appropriations, and the officers of the various institutions named herein, shall, without unnecessary delay, when so requested in writing, furnish to the board such information, statistical or otherwise, as may be demanded. The board may prescribe such forms as it may deem necessary to secure uniformity and accuracy in the statements made by the several institutions reporting. All plans for jails, hospitals and similar buildings shall be submitted to this board for suggestions, criticisms and approval before the same shall be adopted by the state, county or municipal authorities.

The board in its discretion, or upon the official request of the governor or of the general assembly, may, at any time, make an investigation by the whole board, or by a committee thereof, of the condition and management of any of the institutions under its charge, and the board, or the committee making such investigations, shall have the power to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths and affirmations.

REPORT BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

A full report of such investigation, including the testimony, shall be made to the governor and by him transmitted, with his suggestions, to the general assembly.

Sec. 3. The said board shall appoint a secretary, who may or may not be a member of said board, and who shall be paid for his services, in addition to his traveling expenses, such annual salary as shall be agreed upon by the board. All accounts and expenditures shall be paid in the same manner as the expenditures of the executive departments of the state are paid.

Sec. 4. Whenever the board shall deem it advisable and expedient to obtain information in respect to the condition and practical workings of charitable, penal, pauper and reformatory institutions in other states, the governor may authorize or designate any member or members of said board, or the secretary thereof, to visit such institutions in operation in other states; and by personal inspection to carefully observe and report to said board on all such matters relating to the conduct and management thereof as may be deemed to be interesting, useful and of value to be understood in the government and discipline of similar institutions in this state.

Sec. 5. No member of said board or their secretary shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract for building, repairing or furnishing any institution, which by this act they are authorized to visit and inspect; nor shall any officer of such institution be eligible to appointment on the board hereby created.

Sec. 6. The board shall biennially make to the governor a full and complete report of all their acts during the two preceding years, stating fully and in detail all expenses incurred, all officers and agents employed, with a report of the secretary, embracing all the respective proceedings and expense during the two years, and showing the actual condition of all the institutions under their control, with such suggestions as they may deem necessary and pertinent. This report shall be printed as a public document.

The

State Board of Charities and Corrections

OFFICE—ROOM 1, STATE CAPITOL

GOVERNOR CHARLES S. THOMAS, Ex-Officio.

MRS. SARAH S. DECKER, Denver.....Term expires April 3, 1905
LOUIS R. EHRLICH, Colorado Springs.....Term expires April 3, 1905
REV. T. H. MALONE, Denver.....Term expires April 3, 1903
O. S. STORRS, Denver.....Term expires April 3, 1903
J. S. APPEL, Denver.....Term expires April 3, 1901
ELEANOR LAWNEY, M. D., Denver.....Term expires April 3, 1901

OFFICERS.

Mrs. Sarah S. Decker.....President
O. S. Storrs.....Vice-President
C. L. Stonaker.....Secretary
Mrs. Lucy I. Harrington.....Clerk

Standing Committees.

Ort Insane.....J. S. Appel
On Dependent Children.....Mrs. S. S. Decker and Dr. Lawney
Industrial School for Girls.....Mrs. S. S. Decker and Dr. Eleanor Lawney
Industrial School for Boys.....O. S. Storrs
Penitentiary.....Dr. Eleanor Lawney
Reformatory.....Rev. T. H. Malone
Deaf and Blind.....Louis R. Ehrlich
Soldiers' Home.....The Secretary
On Plans for Buildings.....Dr. Eleanor Lawney and The Secretary

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Office of the
State Board of Charities and Correction,
State Capitol, December 31, 1900.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,
CHARLES S. THOMAS,
Governor of Colorado.

Sir:—I have the honor to submit herewith the biennial report of the State Board of Charities and Correction for the biennial period ending November 30, 1900, as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH S. DECKER,
President.

Attest:

C. L. STONAKER,
Secretary.

RESULTS OF A DECADE.

With this report the State Board of Charities and Correction completes its first decade. The improvements that have been made, the progress that has been gained, the reforms that have been secured in the administration of public eleemosynary and correctional institutions have been achieved through the endorsement of public opinion as the people have gained a better knowledge of the purpose and aim of this board.

J. S. APPEL.

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Charities and Corrections

Complying with the law creating the State Board of Charities and Correction, we respectfully submit the accompanying report of the secretary and our suggestions relative to legislation which we deem necessary and pertinent. Two years ago the Twelfth General Assembly accepted our two chief recommendations, providing for a new lunacy law and for the indeterminate sentence and parole law.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Because it is the evident wish of the people of the state of Colorado that charitable and correctional institutions under state control shall be operated and managed by the best methods and in a manner consistent with the financial resources available, we feel that much remains yet to be done for the continued welfare of those under the care, custody and control of the state.

While we feel that the several boards of control have been careful and judicious in their recommendations for financial support, and while we feel that none of their requests are unreasonable or excessive in amounts, knowing that unless a great change occurs regarding the revenues available for state purposes, the respective sums requested by them cannot be granted and made available, we have considered it our plain duty under the law to recommend only such sums as are absolutely necessary for the management of the respective institutions during the coming biennial period, leaving to subsequent legislation the duty of providing the further sums necessary to bring these state institutions up to a full standard of usefulness and efficiency.

We recommend that the boards of control of the several state institutions be given a uniform per diem rate and actual expenses for each meeting attended, instead of the present method of stated salaries, with

mileage in some cases. We refer to the table elsewhere printed in this report, showing in a comparative way the cost of these several boards.

We again recommend that a separate board of control be provided for the management and conduct of the State Reformatory. A bill embracing this suggestion was passed by the Tenth General Assembly, but Governor McIntire returned it with his veto.

We recommend legislation to provide for civil service in all state charitable and penal institutions, to the end that efficient services may be rewarded, and the state thereby benefited by the retention in service of efficient persons.

STATE HOME FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN—We recommend that no delay occur in providing a permanent site and suitable buildings for this institution. As we recommended in our last report the sum of \$40,000 would be sufficient to purchase land and construct suitable buildings to establish this institution in permanent quarters, we do not feel that at this time we can recommend any greater sum, although the board of control asks for \$65,000 for this purpose.

For maintenance and support the board of control ask \$35,000. To carry out the true purpose for which this institution was created, we believe it is necessary that the sum of \$40,000 be appropriated for general support and maintenance. In order that the work of this State Home may accomplish the best results, it is necessary that the state agency work be materially increased, so that by personal efforts of state agents the dependent, neglected and ill-treated children placed in the custody of the state by the courts may as speedily as possible be placed in good private homes.

It is not the intention of the state, under the law, to establish a permanent orphanage for children at state expense, and every effort should be directed to the work of placing out these children as soon as they are fitted by training and education in the home, that no rapid increase of permanent charges may ensue.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS—We recommend an appropriation of \$80,000 for maintenance, improvements and repairs, and an appropriation of \$12,000 for buildings and permanent improvements necessary to meet an anticipated increase in population.

In this connection we wish to urge the establishment, at an early date, of juvenile courts with probation officers, to the end that juveniles, upon arrest for misdemeanors and truancy, may have a prompt and speedy hearing; may be immediately returned to their parents upon probation, reporting at stated intervals to the probation officers, and, in the event of continued disturbance of peace and good order, that they may be brought again into court for commitment to some correctional institution. In conjunction with this, provision should also be made whereby parents may be brought into court and compelled by legal means to support and control their children, and thereby assist our public school officials to secure regular attendance in the common schools provided for all children of the state. While demanding the constant improvement

of the state industrial schools and their increased efficiency, we do not believe that the people of the state wish to support at these institutions children of parents who should support, control and train their own. If some form of legislation could be devised whereby parents of such children committed to the state industrial schools could be compelled to defray the expense of the care and training of these children while under commitment, the increase in population in these schools would cease, thereby reducing the cost of operation of these institutions.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—We recommend an appropriation of \$40,000 for the construction of suitable cottages and buildings and for the payment of the outstanding indebtedness.

REFORMATORY—After careful consideration of the work of this institution, we recommend that an appropriation of \$80,000 for maintenance be granted, but we distinctly oppose any appropriation for additional buildings or improvements on the premises. We believe that it is not a reformatory, but a state jail or intermediate prison. Further, we believe that it is useless to ask for appropriations for improvements at the Reformatory until the courts, by their commitments, observe more carefully the spirit of reformatory work. We believe that the present capacity of this institution will be sufficient during the coming biennial period if the courts are more careful in commitments. The failure of the feature of the law relating to transfers from the Reformatory to the Penitentiary is another reason why the board is not inclined to recommend the enlargement of this institution.

If the incoming legislature will create a separate board of control for the Reformatory, so that the reformatory plan may be satisfactorily established and enforced, we then could consistently recommend additional buildings and improvements.

PENITENTIARY—We recommend that the sum of \$225,000 be appropriated for maintenance, repairs and improvements at the Penitentiary. Until the people of the state determine upon the question of remunerative labor by convicts, the sum suggested is not excessive for the proper maintenance and support of the prison.

Upon the subject of prison labor we refer to the secretary's report, fully showing the operations of other state prisons in this regard. We would prefer work within prison walls, of a reformatory and educational nature, as well as remunerative to the state. Farm labor is desirable. If the experiment of the past two years on state road construction is to be continued, we suggest that the work be done under the direction of the prison and Reformatory authorities, instead of under a superintendent appointed by the governor. Tunnels and mine development appear to us impracticable.

We hope to see the prison management withdrawn entirely from political and partisan influence and control, a system of grades and marks established, so that the indeterminate sentence and parole law may be given full development, to the end that reformation of prisoners may be accomplished and habitual criminals retained and held in secure custody.

We desire in time to see the creation of the state agency work, whereby paroled men may be under careful supervision at all times.

SCHOOL FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND BLIND—Knowing well the noble work doing at this school for the education and training of the unfortunate deaf and blind children of the state, we earnestly endorse the requests of the board of control in full, as carefully itemized in the report of that school. The repairs and improvements are urgent and necessary, and the sums requested are very moderate. The maintenance cost cannot be met by the one-fifth mill tax levy unless revenues from that source shall increase, and the repairs can no longer be delayed with safety.

COLORADO ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE—The condition of the premises is so deplorable and the necessities are so great that we urge upon the legislature to provide this institution with all possible financial relief. No class of unfortunates appeal more strongly to the people of Colorado. The insane deserve our most generous care and treatment. Proper hospital treatment must be given them. Provision should be made for the care of the criminal insane in a separate hospital building constructed for the purpose at this institution.

Under the operation of the new lunacy law the management has been thoughtful, careful, constant and thorough in every manner. Although hampered by lack of funds, the treatment accorded the patients has been of the best, and the service rendered by board, officers and employes has been entirely satisfactory. In order to provide suitable accommodations for the insane of the state, a large sum of money is necessary, and, so far as the financial resources of the state permit, we believe that the legislature will meet this demand.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME—Because the appropriation made by the last legislature was found to be not available, the management has with difficulty kept this home open during the past two years. The assistance of the federal government was augmented by the boards of county commissioners, and a temporary loan secured by Governor Thomas enabled the home to continue its care of the deserving wards of the state. But there are others entitled to admission who cannot be received.

The sums itemized in the report of the board of control are not excessive for the needs. Provision must be made for the general support of the home. All that can consistently be done for these deserving wards of the state should be done.

FEEBLE-MINDED.

We can only hope that provision for the custodial care, training and education of this class of defectives may be secured. Pending the establishment of a permanent institution, we suggest that the boards of county commissioners be required by law to expend, out of the poor relief fund, necessary sums for the care of this class of unfortunates by private asso-

ciations or in private institutions. This may be done legally, and is now done by a number of counties, without a mandatory law, but such a law would assist county commissioners in their endeavor to deal justly with this class.

CHILD SAVING.

To prevent abuses of all kinds it is desirable that some kind of advisory supervision be placed over all persons, societies and institutions having to do with the care of children. We recommend a law requiring that before any person, association or incorporated company may engage in the care, custody, treatment or training of minor children, they shall obtain a license, without fee, from the State Board of Charities and Correction, and shall make such reports regarding the reception, treatment and discharge of children as the board may require. The evils of the unwise housing and indiscriminate placing out of children must be guarded against, and the separation of parent and child must be discouraged by wholesome checks. Even under the guise of "boarding schools" serious evils may exist in the methods of soliciting pupils, in the sanitary condition of the premises, in housing and subsistence, in discipline and correction, in indenture, adoption and placing out of pupils from such alleged schools. No society, school or institution, properly conducted, could object to kindly and disinterested advisory supervision and inspection, to the end that no injustice be done to defenseless children.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

The suggestion of a state board of control, to have executive and administrative powers over all charitable and penal institutions, has been discussed by previous legislatures, bills to that end having been introduced.

The states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Rhode Island and Washington have central boards of control of this nature; the states of Massachusetts, New York, Illinois and Pennsylvania have a prison commission, a lunacy commission and a board of charities having advisory powers over other institutions, including county and state charities.

The states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and a number of others have a state board of charities having advisory powers similar to that of the board in this state, and with separate boards of control for each state institution.

The charge is made that these several boards aggregate a yearly expense greater than that of one central board of control. In Colorado this is not the fact, and an increase in operating expense would ensue were a central board of control established. The expense of the operation of our state institutions, owing to reduced revenues, has reached the lowest point at which the institutions can be conducted with safety and in justice to the inmates.

We believe, therefore, that the claim that a central board would be a saving in expense is not well founded. The dangers of the improper exercise of arbitrary power and of the political domination of such a board are great.

It is only the commercial advantage which has any strong argument favoring that method of control of state charitable and penal institutions. It is admitted by members of state boards of control that the varied duties required of them are arduous and that many reforms, and even abuses, are not discovered because of their inability to inquire closely into the details of management of so many state and county institutions.

The advantage of the advisory board, with separate boards for each institution, is apparent, the aim of an unsalaried board of charities being constantly to improve the conduct and management, while the aim of the separate boards of control, through personal interest and close touch with their respective institutions, is to make the best financial and administrative showing in comparison with other institutions of the state.

We do not believe, therefore, that it is wise at this time to experiment with a new system.

COUNTY VISITORS.

Much valuable personal service may be given by boards of county visitors in the several counties. The expense of such a board in the actual discharge of their duties should be allowed by the boards of county commissioners, and we renew our recommendation that a law be enacted authorizing boards of county commissioners to appropriate annually a sum, not to exceed fifty dollars, for such purpose. A bill covering this feature passed the house during the last legislative assembly, but was not considered by the senate for lack of time.

POOR RELIEF REPORTS.

We renew our recommendation that the law governing reports of expenditures for poor relief by the several counties be amended to require reports from county clerks to be made to the State Board of Charities and Correction instead of to the secretary of state.

STATE CARE.

In public charities the state has undertaken a noble work, planned on a generous scale. The increasing demands upon the state's financial resources will tax the incoming legislature to meet all necessary requirements.

It is important, therefore, at this time, to determine how the public charity of this state shall be dispensed. The state cannot afford to undertake its charitable work on any other basis than that of the most modern,

scientific methods. State care should be of a character worthy the dignity of statehood. If the revenues available for the purpose shall be found insufficient, then state care should be augmented by county support and from private sources. The state may maintain the control and management of charitable institutions, but may require of the counties support on a per capita basis. This may be supplemented by requiring from private sources payment for the cost of maintaining or supplying clothing to charges committed to the charitable institutions of the state.

We believe in state care and state maintenance when the state revenues are sufficient for all purposes. Pending such a time, however, we believe that the counties should be required to contribute sums in proportion to the number of state charges they commit to the institutions.

We believe that relatives, guardians and estates of insane patients should be required to bear a portion of the burden of their care. We believe that parents of children committed to state institutions of whatever nature should be required to defray a portion of the cost of care, and that whenever the parents refuse to perform their just part in the support and training of their children, money should be obtained from such persons by legal process.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

During the biennial period ending November 30, 1900, meetings were held by the board as follows:

December 27, 1898. A special meeting was held at 3 p. m. for the purpose of considering the biennial report and recommendations of the governor. Present: Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Hill, Wm. F. McDowell, Father Malone, Governor Adams. The preliminary draft of the report was read by the secretary and considered, paragraph by paragraph, proper changes being ordered. After the changes had been made, the report, as corrected, was approved and ordered submitted to the governor.

January 10, 1899. A special meeting for the purpose of considering draft of a proposed lunacy law and a law providing for the indeterminate sentence. Present: Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Hill, Mr. Devine, Mr. Appel. The proposed bills were read, section by section, corrected, altered and approved. The summary of recommendations relative to legislation was reviewed and the board decided that efforts should be directed mainly to the passage of the lunacy law and the proposed indeterminate sentence law.

January 20, 1899. Regular adjourned meeting. Present: Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Hill, Mr. Appel, Mr. McDowell, Governor Thomas. The board considered the proposed lunacy act, known as Senate Bill 123, and decided to favor amendments providing for the appointment of members of the board of lunacy commission and to change the requirements of the superintendent in the matter of experience. The indeterminate sentence bill was accepted as printed. Other pending bills relating to charitable and correctional work were not considered, it being understood that all such bills must stand upon their merits. Bills for the quarter were audited and approved. The board decided to request the governor to secure a second order of 250 copies of the biennial report of the board in order to meet the demand. The secretary's quarterly report was read and approved.

April 17, 1899. Regular meeting. Present: Mrs. Platt, Chancellor McDowell, J. S. Appel, Governor Thomas. The quarterly report of the secretary,

reviewing legislation and the state institutions, was read and approved. The annual election of officers was held, resulting in the re-election of officers, as follows: Mrs. Sarah S. Platt, Denver, president; Wm. F. McDowell, University park, vice president. Standing committees were named.

October 12, 1899. Adjourned regular quarterly meeting. Present: Mrs. S. S. Platt, Governor Thomas, J. S. Appel and O. S. Storrs, who had qualified to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William F. McDowell. The quarterly report of the secretary, reviewing visits made by the board, progress of the state institutions and the work of the National Conference of Charities and Correction and the Prison Congress, was read and approved. Bills were audited and allowed. The secretary was ordered to cause a set of blanks to be prepared and printed for the use of boards of county visitors making reports to this office. A testimonial was prepared expressing the appreciation by the board of the services of William F. McDowell during his term, beginning February 5, 1896. The secretary was instructed to take active measures to secure the holding of a state conference of charities at an early date.

January 9, 1900. Regular quarterly meeting. Present: Mrs. S. S. Platt-Decker, Governor Thomas, O. S. Storrs, Dr. Eleanor Lawney, Mr. Ehrlich and Mr. Appel. Dr. Lawney had qualified as member appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. N. P. Hill. Mr. L. R. Ehrlich had qualified as member appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of T. H. Devine. The quarterly report of the secretary, covering visits of the board, visits of the secretary, review of progress at the state institutions, was read and approved and made part of the minutes. The subject of permanent quarters for the State Industrial School for Girls was considered, Mr. J. H. Gabriel, secretary of the board of control, being present. The urgent need of chairs at the Insane Asylum, pending financial relief, was considered.

The board, on motion of Governor Thomas, went into executive session, after which the following resolutions were read by the president:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board that it has full control of its employees and officers, with full power of appointment and removal.

Resolved, further, That if any charges are to be preferred against its employees, or any of them, the same will be duly and promptly considered.

Carried unanimously.

April 25, 1900. Regular meeting. Present: Mrs. Decker, Dr. Lawney and J. S. Appel, Father Malone and O. S. Storrs. The secretary read his quarterly report, covering visits by the board and by the secretary and review of the routine work of the office, progress at the state institutions, the result of the state conference held at Pueblo and brief review of the placing out problem. The secretary reported the submission of plans for a county hospital to be located in El Paso county and plans for an additional hospital for insane in Arapahoe county. Bills for the quarter were presented and allowed. The secretary was instructed to request county commissioners and other officials to designate institutions for the care of the poor in counties as "county homes" instead of almshouses or poor farms. The secretary was instructed to report regarding laws in other states relating to private institutions and their control or supervision. T. H. Malone was appointed delegate to the International Conference for the Assistance of Public and Private Charities, to be held in Paris, July 30 to August 5. The annual election of officers occurring, the secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the board for Mrs. S. S. Decker for president and O. S. Storrs for vice president. Standing committees were named. Plans for the El Paso county home and the detention hospital for insane were examined and approved, the secretary being instructed to notify officials of minor changes suggested.

April 29, 1900. Special meeting. Present: Mrs. Decker, Governor Thomas, Mr. Appel, Father Malone, Mr. Storrs and Dr. Lawney. The board discussed the subject of placing out of dependent children by private institutions and

the general work of orphanages of an irresponsible nature and it was decided to call the attention of the public to the condition of affairs, to the end that proper legislation may be obtained at the next session of the general assembly. Numerous reports of troubles at the penitentiary were discussed and the situation at that institution was considered in all its bearings, after which the board decided to send a special committee to the institution to make a thorough inquiry into the condition and report at a meeting to be called subsequently. Mr. L. R. Ehrich, Mr. J. S. Appel and the secretary were appointed as this committee.

July 10. Regular quarterly meeting. All members present excepting Father Malone, who was abroad. The secretary's report, reviewing official visits, the penitentiary investigation, the progress of the state institutions, the tragedy at the Fries home, Pueblo, the fire in one of the Home League homes at Leadville, results of the national conference at Topeka, was approved and made part of the minutes.

PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATION.

Soon after the special meeting of the board referred to, dissensions of minor officials becoming more noticeable, one official making affidavit reflecting upon the conduct of the warden, which was submitted to Mr. White, of the board of commissioners, and by him transmitted to the governor, and this becoming known to the Board of Charities and Correction, it was decided to go forthwith to the penitentiary and make a full inquiry into the situation. The board of penitentiary commissioners decided to hold a formal investigation and invited the Board of Charities and Correction to be present during their investigation. Although the inquiry was conducted solely by the board of commissioners, this board was given permission by them to cross examine witnesses. The result of this hearing on the part of the Board of Charities and Correction was a formal communication to the governor as follows:

"Denver, Colo., May 16, 1900.

"To His Excellency,

"Charles S. Thomas,

"Governor of Colorado.

"Sir—At a special meeting of this board, held April 29, 1900, a committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Ehrich and J. S. Appel, to visit the penitentiary and make inquiry regarding the condition of discipline at that institution. Subsequent information made it expedient for the entire board to be included with the committee in this inquiry, whereupon the board arrived at the penitentiary on the morning of the 12th inst. After meeting with the board of penitentiary commissioners that day and making an informal inquiry, this board sat with the commissioners who held a formal investigation continuing through the evening of the 12th and 13th inst.

"We found that there has existed for some time a lack of harmony between the warden and the deputy warden; that this disharmony included a feeling of distrust and suspicion on the one side and an undoubted spirit of disloyalty and opposition on the other side; that this lack of harmony was reflected in a sense of uneasiness and disloyalty among the employes; and that this condition resulted in a lack of discipline which was decidedly injurious to the best interests of the State Penitentiary.

"From our inquiry we are forced to the conclusion that the main difficulty lies in the character and conduct of the deputy warden; that he is an intemperate and utterly untruthful man; that he has fomented discord among the present officers and employes; that he has circulated reports and suspicions regarding the warden which would be utterly subversive of discipline.

"It is our judgment that the condition of affairs demands the immediate removal of the deputy warden by the warden, and we believe that this removal will effectually quiet the present spirit of uneasiness and disloyalty among the subordinate officers and employes and will restore discipline.

"Respectfully submitted,

"SARAH S. DECKER, President,
 "O. S. STORRS,
 "J. S. APPEL,
 "L. R. EHRLICH,
 "ELEANOR LAWNEY,
 "T. H. MALONE."

The subject of private institutions and the care of children was discussed at length and it was decided that legislation is imperative.

The subject of the appointment of official visitors in each community of the state was introduced by Mr. Ehrich and favorably approved.

October 16, 1900. Regular quarterly meeting. Present: Mrs. Decker, Dr. Lawney, Mr. Appel, Mr. Storrs. The secretary's quarterly report reviewing the work of the quarter and containing subjects for discussion relative to proposed legislation to be submitted by the board was read and made part of the minutes. Bills for the quarter were read and allowed. The board discussed the subjects of proposed legislation as outlined in the secretary's report and decided to hold a special meeting at an early date to consider the matter of state supervision of private charities, juvenile courts and transfers between institutions, besides other subjects of proposed legislation as may then be presented.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1899.

Secretary's salary	\$1,500 00	
Stenographer's salary	1,000 00	
		\$2,500 00
To twelve vouchers at \$125.00.....	\$1,500 00	
To twelve vouchers at \$3.33.....	1,000 00	
		\$2,500 00
Appropriation for traveling expenses, secretary and board		500 00
December 5, 1898. Inspection visit by board to Soldiers' and Sailors' Home—		
Pullman	\$ 20 00	
Meals en route.....	6 90	
		\$ 26 90

December 7. Carriage hire, board meeting (stormy night)	2 00
April 27, 1899. To secretary, expense trip to Canon City, by Mrs. Platt, Chancellor McDowell and secretary—	
Pullman	\$ 6 25
Dinner	2 25
	8 50
July 22. To secretary for bound volumes Charities Review in exchange for unbound.....	11 29
July 23. To secretary, carriage for board to Brightside	5 00
September 28. To secretary, expense delegate National Conference Charities and Correction, Cincinnati	69 30
October 29. To secretary, expense delegate National Prison Congress, Hartford.....	97 75
October 30. To secretary, carriage to Arapahoe County Poor Farm.....	3 50
November 28. To secretary, expense visit by board to Insane Asylum and Penitentiary—	
Railroad fares	\$ 17 25
Pullmans	4 00
Meals	3 00
	24 25
Total expenditures appropriation 1899....	248 49
Balance appropriation unused.....	251 51

BILLS ALLOWED BY STATE BOARD OF AUDIT.

December 1, 1898. To Mrs. Clarence Chapman, Loveland, expense to Denver, Insane Asylum investigation	\$ 3 50
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BILLS NOT ALLOWED BY BOARD OF AUDIT AND REMAINING UNPAID.

To secretary, bill for press clippings.....	40 00
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APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

Secretary's salary	1,500 00	
Stenographer's salary	1,000 00	
		2,500 00
To twelve vouchers at \$125.00...	\$1,500 00	
To twelve vouchers at \$3.33.....	1,000 00	
		2,500 00
Traveling expenses, secretary and board.....		500 00
March 5, 1900. To secretary, expense Dr. Lawney and secretary to Penitentiary—		
Railroad fare	\$ 10 60	
Pullman	3 00	
Meals	4 00	
	\$ 17 60	
March 7. To secretary, expense by board to Gol- den, railroad fares.....	4 80	
February 5. To secretary, Pullman, Buena Vista..	4 50	
April 1. To secretary, expense State Conference, Pueblo—		
Hotel bill, three members' board.....	\$ 9 00	
Railroad fare, one.....	7 00	
One Pullman	2 00	
Meals returning	1 70	
		19 70
April 1. To O. S. Storrs, expense Pueblo Confer- ence—		
Railroad fare	\$ 7 00	
Hotel	6 25	
Carriage	2 00	
Pullman	75	
		16 00
April 22. To secretary, Glenwood and Aspen—		
Pullman	\$ 4 50	
Two days at hotel.....	6 00	
		10 50

May 8. To secretary, expense Durango and Silver-
ton—

Pullman	\$ 6 50
Hotel	5 25
Meals en route.....	3 00

14 75

May 14. To Dr. Lawney, expense prison investiga-
tion, railroad fare.....

11 60

May 14. To Mrs. Decker, same.....

11 60

May 14. To L. R. Ehrich, same.....

7 00

May 14. To secretary, expense prison investiga-
tion—

Hotel bill, for board.....	\$ 21 25
Pullmans	8 00

29 25

May 14. To L. R. Ehrich, expense attending Jan-
uary quarterly meeting, railroad fare.....

4 50

May 26. To secretary, expense delegate to Na-
tional Conference, Topeka—

Railroad fare	\$ 22 70
Pullman	7 00
Hotel, 5 3-4 days	11 50
Meals en route.....	3 00

44 20

May 26. O. S. Storrs, expense delegate National
Conference, Topeka—

Railroad fare	\$ 22 70
Pullman	7 00
Meals en route.....	4 00

33 70

(Hotel bill not allowed by auditor)

June 2. To secretary, expense Buena Vista and
Glenwood—

Pullman	\$ 4 75
Hotel	3 50

8 25

June 21. To secretary, expense to Lake City, Pullman, meals and hotel.....	11 50
June 28. To secretary, expense La Junta, Lamar and Holly—	
Railroad fare	\$ 8 40
Pullman, meals and hotel.....	5 25
	13 65
June 30. To secretary, fare to Golden.....	80
July 10. To secretary, expense to Monte Vista, Pullman and meals.....	6 00
August 27. To secretary, expense to Buena Vista, Mrs. Decker and Dr. Lawney—	
Railroad fares.....	\$ 12 00
Meals	3 50
Pullman	9 00
	24 50
August 27. To L. R. Ehrich, expense to Buena Vista, railroad fare.....	6 75
October 10. To secretary, Prison Congress, Cleveland—	
Railroad fare	\$ 51 50
Pullman	17 00
otel, five days, at \$3.00 per day.....	15 00
Meals en route.....	7 00
	90 50
October 31. To secretary, expense Greeley, Fort Collins and Boulder, hotel and meals.....	4 75
November 14. To secretary, visit by board to blind school, railroad fares and meals.....	17 00
November 21. To secretary, expense board to State Conference, Boulder, hotel and railroad fare	15 75
November 21. L. R. Ehrich, same.....	5 20
Total expenditures, appropriation 1900.....	434 30
Balance appropriation unused.....	65 70
(Bill refused by State Board of Audit.)	
October 16. 1900. To secretary, jail pamphlets.....	\$ 12 41

APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTED.

For salaries, secretary and clerk.....	\$6,000 00
Expenses	1,000 00

We would respectfully request that the appropriation for expenses be not limited to traveling expenses, but may include the purchase of books and reports, the payment of telegrams and express, and the cost of printing circulars of information, all of which is necessary for the proper operation of the work of this board.

To his excellency, Governor Thomas, to other state officers, to the general public, this board desires to return its sincere thanks for the earnest support that has been given us at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. S. S. DECKER, President,
J. S. APPEL,
O. S. STORRS,
T. H. MALONE,
ELEANOR LAWNEY, M. D.,
L. R. EHRICH.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

Appointed	NAME	Address	Term Expires	Remarks
Mar. 19, 1891	Rev. Myron W. Reed	Denver	April 3, 1897.	Resigned Sept. 19, 1893
Mar. 19, 1891	Rev. John C. Hay	Pueblo	April 3, 1895	Resigned Oct. 9, 1893
Mar. 19, 1891	Wm. F. Slocum	Colorado Springs	April 3, 1897	Resigned 1896
Mar. 19, 1891	Bruce F. Johnson	Greeley	April 3, 1893	Expired
Mar. 19, 1891	J. S. Appel	Denver	April 3, 1895	Expired
Mar. 19, 1891	Dennis Sheedy	Denver	April 3, 1893	Expired
April 3, 1893	J. Max Clark	Greeley	April 3, 1899	Declined
April 3, 1893	J. Warner Mills	Denver	April 3, 1899	Resigned Oct., 1897
May 3, 1893	John K. Mullen	Denver	April 3, 1899	Resigned 1893
May 31, 1893	Dennis Mullins	Denver	April 3, 1899	Resigned April 10, 1894
Sept. 18, 1893	Byron A. Wheeler, M. D.	Denver	April 3, 1897	Expired
Oct. 9, 1893	Minnie C. T. Love, M. D.	Denver	April 3, 1895	Expired
April 10, 1894	Frances C. Belford	Denver	April 3, 1899	Resigned Mar., 1897
Mar. 25, 1895	Ida Noyes Beaver, M. D.	Denver	April 3, 1901	Resigned Oct., 1898
Mar. 25, 1895	J. S. Appel	Denver	April 3, 1901	
Feb. 5, 1896	Wm. F. McDowell	Denver	April 3, 1897	Expned
Mar. 24, 1897	Wm. F. McDowell	Denver	April 3, 1903	Resigned 1899
Mar. 24, 1897	Rev. T. H. Malone	Denver	April 3, 1903	
April 5, 1897	Mrs. S. S. Platt	Denver	April 3, 1899	
Oct. 12, 1897	W. W. Sullivan	Greeley	April 3, 1899	Resigned Dec., 1897
Feb. 3, 1898	T. H. Devine	Pueblo	April 3, 1899	

Oct. 8, 1898	Mrs. N. P. Hill	Denver	April 3, 1901	Resigned 1899
April 3, 1899	Mrs. S. S. Decker	Denver	April 3, 1905	
April 3, 1899	T. H. Devine	Pueblo	April 3, 1905	Resigned July, 1900
June 30, 1899	O. S. Storrs	Denver	April 3, 1903	
Oct. 18, 1899	Eleanor Lawney, M. D.	Denver	April 3, 1901	
Dec. 11, 1899	L. R. Ehrich	Colorado Springs	April 3, 1905	

Governor John L. Routt.

Governor Davis H. Waite.

EX OFFICIO: Governor Albert W. McIntire.

Governor Alva Adams.

Governor Charles S. Thomas.

BOARDS OF CONTROL.

Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind.

Colorado Springs.

S. I. Hallett, Aspen, vice Joseph A. Davis, president, Westcliffe, deceased.....	1901
W. G. Rice, Colorado Springs.....	1905
A. L. Lawton, treasurer, Colorado Springs.....	1903
W. H. Trout, Canon City.....	1903
Mary S. McDonald, secretary, Pueblo.....	1901

W. K. Argo, Superintendent.

Asylum for the Insane.

Pueblo.

Dr. W. W. Grant, president, Denver.....	1905
N. D. Owen, secretary, Central City.....	1903
I. D. Chamberlain, Pueblo.....	1901

Dr. A. P. Busey, Superintendent.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

Monte Vista.

T. C. Graden, Durango.....	1901
M. V. Smith, Monte Vista.....	1903
M. Hogarty, Greeley.....	1903
A. Royal, ex officio, Pueblo.....	1899
H. P. Oranhood, ex officio, Denver.....	1900

John H. Shaw, Commander.

State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children.

Denver.

Mrs. Rodney Curtis, president, Denver.....	1905
Mrs. Lucy M. Hughes, Denver.....	1905
Louisa Arkins, Denver.....	1903
Dora E. Reynolds, Denver.....	1901
Tyson S. Dines, Denver.....	1901

H. W. Cowan, Superintendent.

**The State Industrial School for Girls.
Morrison.**

Dr. Minnie C. T. Love, Denver.....	1903
J. H. Gabriel, secretary, Denver.....	1905
Blanche I. Delaplaine, Denver.....	1902
R. W. Golder, Denver.....	1901
Mrs. Izetta George, Denver (resigned).....	1904
Mrs. Harriet G. Wright.....	1904
Mrs. F. M. Irish, Superintendent.	

**State Industrial School.
Golden.**

Geo. F. Kimble, Golden.....	1905
William A. Smith, secretary, Denver.....	1901
Charles Landes, Pueblo.....	1903
B. L. Olds, Superintendent.	

**State Penitentiary.
Canon City.**

Walter G. Hines, president, Trinidad.....	1903
Louis King, Ouray.....	1905
H. White, Canon City.....	1901
C. P. Hoyt, Warden.	

**Colorado State Reformatory.
Buena Vista.**

Walter G. Hines, president, Trinidad.....	1903
Louis King, Ouray.....	1905
H. White, Canon City.....	1901
A. C. Dutcher, Warden.	

FINANCIAL SUMMARY STATE INSTITUTIONS.

State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children.

Appropriations (1899-1900)—

Lands and buildings (not available).....	\$ 30,000 00
Maintenance	30,000 00

Expenditures—

Maintenance	29,750 17
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Requests for 1901-1902—

Land	10,900 00
Two cottages (boys).....	20,000 00
One cottage (girls).....	10,000 00
School house.....	5,000 00
Hospital	5,000 00
Boiler house and laundry.....	5,000 00
Steam heat.....	3,000 00
Electric light.....	2,000 00
Headquarters building.....	5,000 00
Maintenance	35,000 00
Total.....	\$100,000 00

Recommendations—

Land, buildings and furnishings.....	\$ 40,000 00
Maintenance	40,000 00

Industrial School for Boys.

Appropriations (1899-1900)—

Deficit (unavailable).....	\$ 4,795 08
Support and improvements.....	60,000 00
Cash receipts.....	3,808 16
Repairs	10,000 00

Expenditures—

Support and repairs.....	72,694 51
Balance unavailable.....	1,113 65

Requests for 1901-1902—

Maintenance	85,000 00
Cottage	8,500 00
Stand pipe.....	2,500 00
Stand pipe.....	8,500 00
Hospital ward.....	1,000 00
Well	500 00
Manual training.....	2,000 00
Gymnasium	500 00
Total.....	\$112,000 00

Recommendations—

Maintenance and repairs.....	\$ 80,000 00
Buildings	12,000 00

State Industrial School for Girls.

Appropriations (1899-1900)—

Rents and repairs.....	\$ 5,000 00
Buildings on state lands (unavailable).....	25,000 00
Per diem from counties (50 cents).....	14,911 22

Expenditures—

Rents and repairs.....	4,995 40
Maintenance	15,366 42

Total.....	\$ 20,361 82
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Requests for 1901-1902—

Buildings	\$ 28,000 00
Outstanding debts on land and machinery.....	8,200 00
Miscellaneous improvements.....	4,800 00

Total.....	\$ 40,000 00
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Recommendations—

Appropriation	\$ 40,000 00
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Reformatory.

Appropriations (1899-1900)—

General support.....	\$ 70,000 00
Cash earnings.....	1,714 10
Steam heat and improvements.....	8,500 00
Deficit (not available).....	22,631 08

Expenditures—

Support and repairs.....	69,993 66
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Requests for 1901-1902—

Maintenance	80,000 00
Building	50,000 00
Heat	3,000 00

Total	\$133,000 00
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Recommendations—

Maintenance	\$ 80,000 00
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Penitentiary.

Appropriations (1899-1900)—

Deficit (unavailable).....	\$ 25,704 02
Support	145,000 00
Cash earnings.....	27,362 89
Part payment expenditures.....	25,000 00
Repairs and improvements.....	4,000 00

Expenditures—

Support, improvements and repairs.....	221,798 89
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Requests for 1901-1902—

Maintenance	225,000 00
Laundry and baths.....	5,000 00
Cell house.....	25,000 00
Improvements and repairs.....	7,000 00
Lime kiln and quarries.....	2,000 00
Guns and ammunition.....	1,000 00
Land	10,000 00

Total.....	\$275,000 00
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Recommendations—

Maintenance	\$225,000 00
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School for Deaf and Blind.

Appropriations (1899-1900)—

(One-fifth Mill Tax.)

Deficit, support and repairs (unavailable).....\$ 22,569 00

Expenditures—

Deficit, support and repairs..... 94,834 88

Requests for 1901-1902—

Deficit 8,047 34

Electric light plant..... 4,000 00

Repairs, improvements and painting—

Main building..... 2,920 00

School 3,080 00

Girls' hall..... 1,836 00

Industrial building..... 2,500 00

Hospital 300 00

Stable 465 00

Bunk house..... 1,720 00

Tiling for grounds, water pipe, etc..... 600 00

Improvement to grounds..... 2,360 00

Library 500 00

Insurance 2,000 00

Purchase of additional ground..... 15,000 00

Furnishings—

Main building..... 1,523 00

School 2,450 00

Girls' hall..... 880 00

Industrial building..... 2,610 00

Hospital 154 00

Boiler house..... 250 00

Stable 395 00

Bunk house..... 160 00

Land 15,000 00

Total..... \$ 54,140 34

Recommendations—

Deficit and improvements.....\$ 54,140 34

Insane Hospital.

Appropriations (1899-1900)—

General support.....	\$ 50,000 00
Repairs (unavailable).....	4,000 00
New wing (unavailable).....	40,000 00
Deficit (unavailable).....	18,636 44
One-fifth mill tax.	

Expenditures—

Maintenance	148,617 97
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Requests for 1901-1902—

Three cottages and wing.....	160,000 00
Repairs	8,000 00
Internal improvements.....	65,000 00
Maintenance, 200 more patients and 10 nurses.....	53,656 87
Insurance, five years.....	4,995 00
Maintenance, present number and six nurses.....	115,000 00
Deficit, 1897-1898.....	18,636 44
Deficit, 1899-1900.....	19,467 42

Total.....	844,756 23
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Recommendations—

Entire amount if possible.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

Appropriations (1899-1900)—

General support (unavailable).....	\$ 40,000 00
Hospital addition (unavailable).....	5,000 00

Expenditures—

From federal government.....	26,715 23
From counties	3,630 09
From clearing house.....	20,000 00

Total expenditures.....	\$ 53,284 76
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Requests for 1901-1902—

Five brick cottages.....	\$ 6,000 00
Hospital	5,000 00
Moving barn.....	2,500 00
Painting	1,200 00
Improvements, general.....	9,150 00
Maintenance	

To total.....	
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Recommendations—

Generous support urged.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

SECRETARY'S REPORT

To the State Board of Charities and Correction:

During the past biennial period the secretary has served as secretary of this board and also of the State Board of Pardons. The office work has been quite heavy because of the dual duties thus involved.

Whenever time and opportunity permitted, visits have been made to county and municipal institutions, at which time conferences are had with municipal and county authorities relative to the various branches of eleemosynary and correctional work.

The state institutions have been visited from time to time, and a full knowledge of their respective managements and conduct has been secured. It is a pleasure to state that the utmost cordial relations exist between this board and the respective managers of state institutions. Advice and counsel has been freely asked and exchanged from time to time, and your secretary has endeavored at all times to be of practical and material assistance to the end that the institutions may be continually improved and the welfare of the inmates thereby bettered.

During the past biennial period two state conferences have been held, one at Pueblo and one at Boulder. Much of the work of these conferences has fallen to the lot of the secretary.

Through the kindness of the board, the secretary has been permitted to attend the National Conferences of Charities and Correction and the National Prison Congress. On such trips every opportunity has been taken to pay visits to state institutions and to study in detail their respective management and operation. The national conferences, in themselves, are of inestimable value. These conferences have likewise been attended by heads of our state institutions and members of boards of control, resulting in improving the conduct of the institutions over which they have administrative power.

Some of the results of the information gathered during the past two years are submitted in the accompanying report. The problems are so many and the methods in vogue in the several states are so varied that it requires time and much thought and study to determine at length what is most of value for our state, and to learn what is wise to avoid.

The members of this board have been of great assistance and encouragement in the routine and special work falling upon this office, and if the service rendered them in exchange has assisted them in improving the condition of our state charitable and correctional institutions the labors of this office have not been in vain.

C. L. STONAKER,
Secretary.

TABLE.

SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1899.

NUMBER INCOMING.

	State Home for De- pendent and Ne- glected Children	Colorado School for Deaf and Blind	Insane Asylum	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	Industrial School for Girls	Industrial School for Boys	Reformatory	Penitentiary
Number inmates December 1, 1898.....	68	116	439	136	32	118	78	590
Admitted (new) during year.....	34	24	195	43	16	84	109	190
Former inmates readmitted.....			14	19				
Probationers returned.....	11		2			21		
Absentees returned.....		103		218				
Escaped inmates returned.....		1	1		4	6		12
Paroled prisoners returned.....							10	1
Returned by order of court.....								1
Transferred from reformatory.....								3
Transferred from penitentiary.....							2	
Transferred from insane asylum.....								1
Totals.....	113	244	651	416	52	229	199	798

TABLE.

SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1899.—Concluded.

NUMBER OUTGOING.

Discharged	1	12	70	23	6	13	3	177
Paroled					1	66	102	33
Pardoned								13
Escaped	5		7	1	1	10	2	13
Transferred to insane asylum								6
Transferred to penitentiary							3	
Transferred to reformatory								4
Dropped from roll sixty days				12				
Absent with leave (furlonghed)				229				
Dismissed on trial	30		24		1			
Returned to parent	1							
Returned to county	1							
Dismissed on vacation		108						
Discharged by order of court								4
Died	2		60	14			1	7
Discharged by requisition of governor							1	
Totals	40	120	161	279	12	89	112	257
Present December 1, 1899	73	124	490	137	40	140	87	541

TABLE.

SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

NUMBER INCOMING.

	State Home for De- pendent and Ne- glected Children	Colorado School for Deaf and Blind	Insane Asylum	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	Industrial School for Girls	Industrial School for Boys	Reformatory	Penitentiary
Number inmates December 1, 1899	73	124	490	137	40	140	87	541
Admitted (new) during the year	54	36	92	36	24	79	125	197
Former inmates readmitted		1	16	16				
Probationers returned	16		4		4	14		
Absentees returned		111		241				
Escaped inmates returned	1		1		1	8		5
Paroled prisoners returned							11	4
Returned by order of court								
Transferred from reformatory								
Transferred from penitentiary							1	
Transferred from insane asylum								3
Totals	144	272	603	430	69	241	224	750

TABLE.

SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1900.—Concluded.

NUMBER OUTGOING.

Discharged	11	25	29	6	5	3	100
Paroled					48	104	48
Pardoned				1		1	7
Escaped	2	10		3	6		10
Transferred to insane asylum							1
Transferred to penitentiary						1	
Transferred to reformatory							2
Dropped from roll 60 days			1				
Absent with leave (furloughed)	3		246				
Dismissed on trial	45	32		18			
Returned to parent	1						
Returned to county	1						
Dismissed on vacation		113					
Discharged by order of court						1	3
Died	5	38	13			1	5
Graduated		5					
Totals	54	135	105	289	28	59	111
Present December 1, 1900	90	137	498	141	41	182	113
							541

TABLE.

SHOWING AVERAGE POPULATION OF THE STATE CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MONTHS, FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

MONTHS	State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children	Colorado School for Deaf and Blind	Insane Asylum	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	Industrial School for Girls	Industrial School for Boys	Reformatory	Penitentiary
December, 1898	67	115	439	139	33	121	82	596
January, 1899	62	114	451	146	36	125	82	598
February, 1899	65	115	463	146	36	127	85	594
March, 1899	64	115	463	146	36	127	85	594
April, 1899	67	114	471	140	35	132	76	584
May, 1899	68	110	473	129	36	130	78	585
June, 1899	69	108	478	126	36	132	85	482
July, 1899	70	-----	481	126	36	134	79	577
August, 1899	69	-----	487	126	38	136	81	569
September, 1899	68	119	491	123	40	132	79	557
October, 1899	70	123	491	128	38	133	86	544
November, 1899	73	124	492	133	40	137	85	535
December, 1899	74	124	498	139	39	140	87	539
January, 1900	73	124	504	146	40	150	87	439
February, 1900	73	123	506	149	42	150	96	534
March, 1900	75	123	405	144	44	161	105	532
April, 1900	78	123	504	142	44	153	100	522
May, 1900	81	120	503	128	45	164	102	529
June, 1900	80	118	507	114	46	161	112	533
July, 1900	82	-----	506	123	44	162	109	526
August, 1900	82	-----	504	130	48	160	111	510
September, 1900	88	137	508	131	53	155	106	494
October, 1900	91	137	506	136	54	166	110	506
November, 1900	88	137	507	139	57	179	112	509
Average, 1899	67.8	115.8	474.2	134.0	36.6	130.4	82.3	575.8
Average, 1900	80.4	105.5	504.8	135.1	46.3	158.4	103.1	522.7

STATE INSTITUTIONS

STATE INSTITUTIONS

BOARDS OF CONTROL.

The boards of control of the several state institutions reporting to this office have shown great interest in their respective duties and have devoted much time and attention in the earnest desire to wisely administer the funds placed at their disposal, and to improve the condition of premises, while not neglecting the welfare of the inmates under their charge.

It will be seen by the accompanying table that the remuneration for services rendered by these boards is not uniform. The institutions were established at different periods and the laws relating thereto have not been amended to secure this uniformity of remuneration to the several boards of control. It will be seen that the penitentiary commission also has charge of the reformatory. In regard to this commission, it may be stated that the compensation for the commissioners of the penitentiary has been changed by the last legislature from \$400 and mileage to \$300 and actual expenses, their pay from the reformatory not being affected by recent legislation. As the commissioners now holding office were nominated and confirmed before the passage of the law, they are entitled to the compensation as provided by the old law, including mileage.

TABLE OF STATISTICS.
CONCERNING THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF THE VARIOUS STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INSTITUTION	No. on Board	Term of Service	Regular Meetings	Compensation per Year	Total Cost
State home	5	6 years	Third Wednesday in April, Aug. and Dec.	No salary	
Colorado school for deaf and blind	5	6 years	Once in each two months	\$150	\$3,605 95
Soldiers' and sailors' home	4	6 years	Quarterly	Actual expenses	1,007 40
Insane asylum	3	6 years	Quarterly	\$600	3,600 00
Industrial school for girls	5	5 years	First Tuesday each month	No salary	
Industrial school for boys	3	6 years	Quarterly	\$300 and mileage at 10c.	3,284 00
State penitentiary	3	6 years	Once in three months	\$300 and actual expenses	3,484 32
State reformatory			Once in three months	\$400 and mileage at 10c.	3,196 00
Total					\$18,197 67

STATE HOME FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

The State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children, authorized by an act in force April 10, 1895, and amended by an act of April 17, 1897, provides for the establishment, near Denver, of a state institution for the care of children under sixteen years of age who are dependent upon the public for support, and to this institution neglected children may be committed by the county courts, regardless of physical condition. The board of control shall have authority to admit children in their discretion, so that in the event the institution is overcrowded or the child's condition such as to menace the welfare of the children already therein, dependent or neglected children of unsound body may not be admitted.

The object of this state home is to provide a temporary home for such children, and the effort of the management should always be to find permanent homes for these children. The board of control of that institution employ a state agent whose duty is to find suitable homes for children, to investigate the condition of homes of applicants for children, and to arrange for their placing and adoption. The state agent shall likewise visit these children and make reports. No child from this home can be placed in a home on trial or by adoption unless this shall be approved by the superintendent, agent or board of county visitors, or by the county commissioners of the county, or by the agent of the State Board of Charities and Correction.

It is further required of the state agent to procure written reports concerning such children at least once in each three months, from the person to whom the child is indentured, from the agent of the state home, or from the county commissioners of the county where the child resides, or the agent of the State Board of Charities and Correction, or from the board of county visitors.

This home was opened in March, 1896. A remodeled church building in Denver was rented and the home started with less than twenty children. Adjoining vacant lots are utilized as play grounds, and a small space has been used for gardening purposes.

It has been difficult in such cramped quarters to arrange for the care of an average of 80 children, and to find quarters for officers and employes, to provide dormitories, school rooms, dining room, kitchen, laundry and work rooms; and that so much excellent work has been done in the past reflects great credit on the executive ability of the superintendent and board of control.

The first biennial report of the work of this institution, ending November 30, 1896, gave no itemized statements of expenditures, nor no statistical review of the work done. An appropriation of \$10,000 for the period was expended in rentals, salaries, furnishings and equipment, maintenance and traveling expenses of the state agent. During the period 60 children were received, 17 adopted by families and 9 indentured.

For the second biennial period, ending November 30, 1898, the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated.

For the third biennial period, ending November 30, 1900, the sum of \$30,000 was appropriated for the maintenance and \$30,000 for establishing a permanent home. The latter appropriation, however, was unavailable.

STATISTICAL SUMMARIES.

	—1897-8—		—1899-0—	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Number enrolled	55	65	49	39
Number enrolled under six years of age.....	19	13	4	9
Number enrolled under six months of age.....	12	20	5	5
Number adopted	13	21	10	11
Number indentured	7	5	14	15
Number on trial, November 30.....	9	5	6	11
Number returned to parents.....	4	4	1	1
Number returned to counties.....	6	1	1	1
Number who ran away.....	7	..	9	..
Number of deaths.....	8	10	3	6
Average daily attendance.....	30	18	48	26

TOTAL POPULATION BY YEARS.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1896.....	31	21	52
1897.....	31	30	61
1898.....	34	25	59
1899.....	19	15	34
1900.....	30	24	54
Total.....	145	115	260

PLACED ON ADOPTION.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1896.....	1	1	2
1897.....	2	5	7
1898.....	11	16	27
1899.....	5	6	11
1900.....	5	5	10
Total.....	24	33	57

PLACED ON INDENTURE.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1896.....	1	..	1
1897.....	2	..	2
1898.....	4	4	8
1899.....	4	4	8
1900.....	7	8	16
	—	—	—
Total.....	18	16	34

DISBURSEMENTS BY YEARS.

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Lights	\$ 92 25	\$ 132 03	\$ 129 65	\$ 141 35
Fuel	233 20	431 84	496 00	222 76
Rent	651 14	660 00	668 00	1,010 07
Salaries	2,629 85	2,891 83	3,339 64	4,047 39
Clothing	1,267 86	821 49	1,847 08	2,482 34
Provisions	2,272 84	2,730 27	3,482 12	2,903 76
Furniture	1,260 84	139 05	1,905 36	1,324 78
Repairs and improvements.....	704 82	182 93	802 57	497 21
State agency, expense.....	517 48	158 73	192 85	405 92
Water	84 20	110 03	201 42	93 60
Telephone	120 00	120 00	120 00	120 00
Stationery and printing.....	127 12	48 18	105 25	112 81
Drugs and instruments.....	227 55	255 65	251 44	327 67
Undertaker	110 00	50 00	20 00	47 00
Laundry	102 30	39 20	233 03	35 97
Insurance	30 00	.....	42 40	7 50
Ice	52 33	53 61	49 18	76 90
Incidentals	208 02	483 36	505 26	554 82
Drayage .....	.....	.....	10 45	14 15
School supplies.....	.....	.....	158 32	386 32
Postage .....	.....	.....	24 45	47 44
Advertising .....	.....	.....	.....	64 56
Library .....	.....	.....	155 70	75 68
Total.....	<u>\$10,691 80</u>	<u>\$ 9,308 20</u>	<u>\$14,750 17</u>	<u>\$15,000 00</u>

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established by a law approved April 4, 1887. Amended by act approved April 28, 1897.

Under the operations of this law girls convicted of offenses against the law were sentenced to the Golden Reform School for a time, and thereafter they were committed to the care of the sisters of the House of the Good Shepherd in Denver. The law requires that the county committing a girl shall pay the expense of maintenance.

On June 20, 1895, the board of control was appointed by Governor McIntire, and this new board withdrew from the House of the Good Shepherd all state charges, establishing an independent institution at what was known as the St. Cloud hotel, on St. Charles street, Denver. At the time of this withdrawal there was due to the House of the Good Shepherd the following amounts, as shown in the bills presented, namely:

Arapahoe county.....	\$3,801 00
Boulder county.....	2,325 25
El Paso county.....	2,818 00
Las Animas county.....	32 00
Pitkin county.....	1,584 00
Archuleta county.....	136 50
Lake county.....	32 50
Yuma county.....	5 00
Pueblo county.....	466 50

The attorney general ruled that these amounts were due from the several counties and not from the state, and all these accounts have been paid by the counties.

The income from the counties was not sufficient to open and establish the school, but by popular subscription and by public entertainments additional money was secured and a beginning was made. The legislature, in 1897, made an appropriation of \$5,000 for repairs and improvements, but this sum was declared unavailable for maintenance, and the existence of this institution has been precarious.

During the past two years the board of control, serving without salary, has devoted much time and attention to the conduct of the affairs of this school, and too much commendation cannot be given to these members for their efforts to establish this school. The counties have responded promptly to bills drawn for maintenance, the rate being 50 cents per day per pupil. Later the school was removed to temporary quarters in cottages at Aurora, where it remained until June, 1900, when a purchase of a permanent site was made, payments for which are deferred pending action by the incoming legislature. The site selected is a well improved farm tract of forty acres lying west of Fort Logan, and within a half mile of the Henry spur on the Morrison branch of the Colorado & Southern Railroad. The land is high and rolling and capable of

good drainage. There is a bearing orchard of twelve acres, plenty of ground for garden, and a substantial residence of stone containing twelve rooms. The board of control, after moving the school to the permanent site, constructed a pump house with a tank above, so as to furnish fire protection and water for domestic uses. A temporary school building was constructed and small outbuildings. The quarters are very much crowded and commitments are increasing, so that at the present time it is impossible properly to conduct this school. It is essential that more buildings immediately be constructed.

The premises cost \$7,500, which is not one-half of its market value at the present time.

So far as resources permitted, this school has been fairly satisfactory.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Established by act in force May 13, 1881. The site of Jarvis Hall, afterwards the State School of Mines, near Golden, was taken and the school was opened in June. It was organized on the cottage or family plan. The building left by the School of Mines was utilized and a new extension added. The grounds comprised five acres.

Three boys were received from Custer county July 11, and on July 16 the school was formally opened. Its growth was rapid and soon an additional building was erected. Governor Pitkin, with fifty-two other citizens, signed a note to secure funds from a local banker to meet the needs of the institution. The appropriation of \$20,000 out of the general fund was not sufficient.

In the second biennial period the appropriation of \$60,000 failed to meet the needs. Governor Grant gave his personal note for an additional loan of \$20,000. A tract of twenty acres of land adjoining the site were purchased. Four brick buildings were erected in 1883, at a cost of \$15,223.71. The main building was remodeled. In November, 1882, by loan subscriptions, a shop was erected, a foreman engaged and a broom factory started, but with little success.

The third biennial period began with a deficiency of \$30,686.69. The legislature appropriated \$70,000 to cover this deficit and for maintenance for the ensuing two years. At this time the board of control recommended a farm of at least 640 acres. The bone-ash industry was started and a profit of \$195.51 reported. The demand for a girls' department became urgent.

In the sixth biennial period cottage No. 1, 33x73, was built, a well driven and a brick pump house provided. Water mains and drains, trees and shrubbery were added to the improvements.

In 1891 a brick yard was established, the boys making 200,000 brick that year. In 1893-4 the boys made 465,000 brick.

In the seventh biennial report cottage No. 2, 38x73, two stories and basement, was erected, costing \$11,000. A hospital building was also

added at a cost of \$1,000. The administration building burned in February, 1893, and the insurance of \$5,750 realized was sufficient to construct a new headquarters. A sloyd department was established during this administration.

In 1895-6 a sewer system was established and a general overhauling of the premises was done by the superintendent, Captain W. G. Smither, and a great amount of necessary repairs accomplished.

During the ninth biennial period the real purposes for which this institution was established began to be apparent. Improvements were continued; the manual training department was re-established on a permanent basis; the schools were improved, and an actual training school began to appear out of what had formerly been more of a penal than a reformatory institution.

The tenth biennial period, just closing, shows a school in excellent sanitary condition, with buildings well equipped for their purposes. The increased attendance, however, indicates that this school will be soon overcrowded and an increased capacity must be secured for the coming biennial period.

The increase of population in this school will be seen by the consolidated movement of population, as follows:

Period.	Present Beginning Period.	Ad- mitted.	Dis- charged.
1881-1882.....		80	5
1883-1884.....	80	116	123
1885-1886.....	73	115	96
1887-1888.....	90	169	95
1889-1890.....	164	205	221
1891-1892.....	148	270	262
1893-1894.....	156	147	266
1895-1896.....	127	149	89
1897-1898.....	117	134	133
1899-1900.....	118	200	136

There were present at the close of the last biennial period 182 boys, and the average for the past biennial period has been 144.

During the growth of this school the board of control has had to struggle with the problem of building and making permanent improvements with very little money for the purpose. The total expenditures of the biennial periods for all purposes have been as follows:

Period.	Expenditures.
1881-1882.....	\$21,879 25
1883-1884.....	87,964 03
1885-1886.....	73,714 60

1887-1888.....	67,955 80
1889-1890.....	73,714 44
1891-1892.....	65,504 43
1893-1894.....	95,937 60
1895-1896.....	68,198 16
1897-1898.....	54,661 94
1899-1900.....	72,694 51

A comparison of the cost of clothing and provisions during each biennial period is submitted.

Period.	Provisions.	Clothing and Shoes.
1881-1882.....	\$ 4,116 87	\$1,509 03
1883-1884.....	15,522 77	4,846 33
1885-1886.....	10,791 60	1,615 26
1887-1888.....	11,657 17	4,939 72
1889-1890.....	13,867 30	4,365 05
1891-1892.....	15,476 81	6,468 49
1893-1894.....	14,673 02	6,867 16
1895-1896.....	12,224 80	3,636 15
1897-1898.....	7,612 77	3,110 69
1899-1900.....	10,993 82	4,721 89

A study of the population covering a period of years shows that a large percentage of boys committed have either or both parents, a small percentage are orphans, a larger percentage are half-orphans, and only a small percentage have a step-parent. Exact percentages are not given because accurate statistics are not available.

The main offenses for which the boys were committed were larceny and burglary.

The last general assembly passed a law relating to compulsory education, providing for the appointment of truant officers in school districts of the first and second class, and permitting courts to commit juvenile disorderly persons.

Under this act a truant officer in Denver made many investigations and brought a number of cases to the attention of the courts. Mr. O. S. Storrs, as member of the board of county visitors, devoted a great deal of time in voluntary service to assist the trial courts in arriving at a wise and discreet judgment in these cases. He reports 132 cases investigated, of which 18 were girls. He recommended a suspended sentence in 36 truancy cases, and commitments to the Industrial School for Boys in two cases. Besides truancy cases, he made investigations in cases where juveniles were under arrest for crime and vicious associations. Of these, 48 were sentenced to the industrial schools, 45 were given suspended sentences, and one was recommended to be sent to Dr. Work's private school for feeble-minded.

A few cases of truancy were committed from other counties, the total being 19 commitments to the Industrial School for Boys.

REFORMATORY.

The Colorado State Reformatory was established by act approved April 19, 1889, the site to be in Chaffee county, and the sum of \$100,000 was appropriated for purchase of lands, the erection of buildings, and the maintenance of prisoners employed in the construction of buildings. This sum, however, was not available.

A special committee selected a tract of 480 acres of land lying one mile south of Buena Vista, and the board of penitentiary commissioners, authorized by law to manage the reformatory, proceeded to establish the institution as available funds warranted.

Prisoners of a trusty class were taken from the penitentiary at Canon City to the reformatory to clear the land, build fences, stockades and temporary buildings.

A wing of a stone cell house was completed in 1896 at a cost of \$30,000, having 104 cells, and an electric light plant was installed in a brick building, where room was also found for blacksmith and carpenter shops. Previous to the construction of the cell building, three small iron-clad structures enclosed in the stockade were used as quarters for prisoners. These temporary structures yet remain and serve as kitchen and dining room, laundry and chapel, and school room respectively.

The law is full and comprehensive, modeled after that in force in Elmira, New York. It provides for the care, education and training of offenders of the law who may be found just starting upon a criminal career. All prisoners convicted who are between the ages of 16 and 30 years may be committed under an indeterminate sentence. The term of discharge, as well as the term of parole, is left to the board of control, although the final discharge of a prisoner is due when he shall have reached the age of 30 years.

During the development of this institution it has constantly been hampered for lack of funds. It is to-day a reformatory in name only, and may be better styled an indeterminate prison, with discipline less rigid than at the penitentiary. It is further hampered in its true aim by reason of the inability of the trial courts to know if the convicted offender has served previous terms in other penal institutions, and, occasionally, the age limit is not observed in convictions. It is a debatable question whether an age limit should be enforced. Originally the law intended to provide for transfers between the reformatory and the penitentiary, so that prisoners found eligible might be transferred from the the prison to the reformatory, and when convicts at the reformatory were found to be habitual criminals, they could be transferred to the penitentiary. Under the strict ruling of the attorney general, however, that it is an excessive sentence which the court did not contemplate to transfer

from the reformatory to the penitentiary, this practice, although authorized by the statutes, has not been followed in recent years.

Lacking facilities, the reformatory can not be a training institution, because the only labor that can be performed is farm work, on land difficult of cultivation, where the results are uncertain.

Some training work is done in the tailor shop, shoe shop, blacksmith shop and carpenter shop, but not of a practical nature. A school is conducted by the chaplain in the chapel whenever time permits from farm work and other duties.

For lack of proper funds convicts on parole can not be properly supervised and returned if found not doing well. A state agent to look after paroled prisoners of the two penal institutions is a necessity which must come as soon as state funds warrant the additional expense.

The earning capacity of the reformatory has always been limited and consists in petty sales of live stock and surplus vegetables and food crops.

The property at this institution, at the present time, consists of the land, with a good water right; a frame building used as office and quarters for employes; a substantial but poorly furnished warden's residence; a cell house with a capacity of 104 cells, surrounded by a wooden stockade, in which are three temporary iron-clad buildings, and a small frame building used as a hospital; a brick structure used as a general workshop; an electric light and boiler plant; cheap frame buildings for stables and necessary pens for live stock.

FINANCIAL.

Period.	Total Expenditures.	Buildings and Improvements.	General Support.	Deficit.
1889-90.....	\$ 4,478 24	\$ 3,718 99	\$ 759 25	.....
1891-92.....	30,213 68	1,998 39	28,215 29	.....
1893-94.....	89,467 70	39,702 82	49,764 88	.....
1895-96.....	76,167 72	21,531 05	54,635 67	\$ 8,605 18
1897-98.....	74,131 08	3,308 04	70,823 04	22,631 08
1899-00.....	69,993 66	1,054 65	68,939 01	.....

Period.	Committed.	Transferred From Penitentiary.	Paroled.	Remaining at End of Period.
1891-92.....	3	107	42	32
1893-94.....	92	90	97	69
1895-96.....	171	...	119	102
1897-98.....	259	...	293	78
1899-00.....	234	...	206	113

PENITENTIARY.

Established by act of the territorial legislature, approved January 7, 1868.

A site of twenty-five acres at Cañon City was selected. The first cell house, containing forty-two cells, was built by federal authorities and opened June 1, 1871. It was transferred to territorial authorities in April, 1874. When the state was admitted, the act of March 15, 1877, provided for its management. Subsequent acts have been approved, giving full scope for a wise and humane conduct of the prison.

Improvements and enlargements were made from year to year, until at present there are three cell houses, having a total of 444 cells, for men, and a separate prison for women.

During the biennial period 1899-1900, urgent and necessary improvements and repairs, which had been delayed for several years, were made, costing \$16,484.17. This is fully detailed in the warden's report to the board of penitentiary commissioners.

The prisoners were given employment in the quarries, in dressing stone, making brick, making lime, building walls, doing nearly all the repairs required, and in farm and garden work. More land was farmed and excellent crops were secured, materially reducing the cost of subsistence and giving variety to the bill of fare. About 2,200,000 pounds of farm produce was weighed in at the prison scales, including onions, squash, beans, beets, as the staples, and other varieties of vegetables in abundance.

During the past two years the management has been humane and considerate, employes found harsh and cruel being promptly dismissed. Punishment has been by the use of the paddle, and a full and correct record has been kept of each case. At the beginning of Warden Hoyt's term this mode of punishment was often used, but during the last six months its use has been practically unknown. No cruel nor harsh punishment has been permitted during this administration. The only excessive punishment was that inflicted upon two prisoners engaged in the January riot. They were put in dark cells for three months, with daily exercise in the open air under guards, and all privileges were taken away.

The prisoners were well fed, have had good medical treatment, have been comfortably clothed and have regular baths and barbering. They are given more privileges than are accorded in other prisons, and discipline is not so severe.

The school work might have been improved.

There is not enough work provided for prisoners serving long terms. Work of a substantial nature, "hard labor," as the law requires, is needed. For the trusty class, made up of first offenders and short-term men, the farm and garden work is very desirable.

The cost of maintenance and the cash earnings of the prison during past biennial periods are shown as follows:

Period.	Total Expenditure.	Maintenance.	Earnings.
1883-1884.....	\$223,154 89	\$167,464 23	\$ 50,405 83
1885-1886.....	226,486 44	175,456 70	70,067 28
1887-1888.....	219,841 48	171,653 14	80,676 17
1889-1890.....	235,847 87	166,098 44	53,836 61
1891-1892.....	232,810 44	168,880 60	59,238 47
1893-1894.....	267,823 05	179,892 30	36,724 62
1895-1896.....	196,192 53	169,578 14	22,982 39
1897-1898.....	192,354 45	165,193 53	16,378 91
1899-1900.....	221,798 89	158,157 45	27,362 89

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AND PAROLE LAW.

The indeterminate sentence and parole law, advocated for many years by the State Board of Charities and Correction, was enacted by the last general assembly and went into force in August, 1899.

The courts took a kindly interest in this new departure and generally were thoughtful and considerate in applying the sentence to convicted persons. Some trial judges, in extreme cases, or possibly unconsciously influenced by local sentiment, gave severe minimum terms, and occasionally gave sentences without a proper interval for parole between the minimum and maximum terms. All the sentences pronounced by the courts, from the time the law went into effect to December 1, 1900, are shown in an accompanying table.

Under the law, the privilege of parole was granted to all prisoners then confined and having served a minimum term as prescribed by the statutes. Governor Thomas drafted rules governing the parole, and recommendations in due time were presented to him for his signature.

At the outset a number of prisoners who had served long terms appealed for the privilege of parole, and it was difficult for the warden to judge wisely in each case. The early paroles were granted to prisoners who had but a short time to serve, and were given as a reward for good conduct and service at the prison, with the hope that it would encourage such prisoners to lead a life at peace with society. It is an interesting fact that a number of these paroled prisoners kept the terms of their parole until expiration dates had arrived, and immediately thereafter resumed their criminal careers.

As experience was gained more caution was observed, so that the general results have been better than were anticipated, and the comparison with the results of parole in other states is in our favor.

TABLE.

SHOWING SENTENCES FOR CRIME AGAINST PERSON, UNDER THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE LAW, FROM ITS ESTABLISHMENT IN AUGUST, 1899, TO DECEMBER 1, 1900—Concluded.

SENTENCE	Murder	Assault to Kill	Manslaughter	Assault to Rob	Rape	Assault to Rape	Incest	Abduction	Bigamy	Robbery	Totals
8 years to 10 years	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	3
10 years to 12 years	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	2
10 years to 14 years	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	3
10 years to 15 years	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	2
10 years to 20 years	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
12 years to 14 years	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2
13 years to 14 years	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
14 years to 21 years	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
15 years to 20 years	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
16 years to 18 years	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1
16 years to 28 years	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2
20 years to 20 years	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1
20 years to 25 years	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
20 years to life	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
25 years to 40 years	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
30 years to 40 years	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Life	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12
Totals	30	12	3	2	9	14	2	1	1	22	86

TABLE.

SHOWING SENTENCES FOR CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY, UNDER THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE LAW, FROM ITS ESTABLISHMENT IN AUGUST, 1890, TO DECEMBER 1, 1900—Concluded.

SENTENCE	Burglary	Burglary and Larceny	Larceny	Having Burglars' Tools	Receiving Stolen Goods	Larceny from the Person	Larceny of Stock	Forgery	Counterfeiting	Embezzlement	Felony	False Pretenses	Malicious Mischief	Perjury	Totals
3 years to 8 years.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3 years to 10 years.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
3½ years to 6 years.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4 years to 5 years.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4 years to 6 years.....	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
4 years to 7 years.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4 years to 10 years.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5 years to 6 years.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
5 years to 7 years.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5 years to 8 years.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
5 years to 10 years.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5 years to 14 years.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6 years to 7 years.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
6 years to 9 years.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7 years to 8 years.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8 years to 10 years.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
9 years to 11½ years.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9 years to 14 years.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12 years to 14 years.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals.....	25	27	62	1	5	3	2	16	2	2	1	1	1	1	149

STATE ROAD BUILDING.

The last general assembly passed a law providing for the improvement of the state road between Pueblo and Leadville, new roads tributary thereto, and for a bridge near Buena Vista across the Arkansas river. The sum of \$18,260 was appropriated out of the internal improvement fund for this purpose. The labor was to be performed by convicts from the State Penitentiary and Reformatory. A superintendent of construction was provided by the law, to be appointed by the governor.

John Chatelat, of Silver Cliff, was appointed superintendent and took charge of the work. During the past two years work was done on roads convenient to the prison and the Reformatory, and late in 1900, the work having extended some distance from the prisons, temporary stockades were constructed and the prisoners housed therein.

The superintendent estimates that about seventy miles of road was improved, new roads built, besides the bridge across the Arkansas river.

Considerable friction arose regarding the administration of this work between the superintendent, on the one hand, and the prison commission and wardens on the other.

The health of the prisoners while employed on the work and in the stockades was improved generally, but discipline was not. When cold weather set in considerable illness occurred from the unsanitary arrangements of the stockades. There was no physician in attendance, but the cases of illness were promptly returned to the prisons, where proper treatment could be had.

The report of the superintendent of construction will contain all details relating to this work.

COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND BLIND.

Organized under territorial law in 1874; new act approved March 15, 1877; amended 1895.

The Colorado School for the Deaf was organized in 1874. J. R. Kennedy, who had been steward in the Kansas School for the Deaf, removed to Colorado Springs in 1873, and interested Dr. Richard G. Buckingham in the plan. The Colorado Springs Land Company donated a tract of ten acres of land east of Colorado Springs, to which the company added, ten years later, an additional three acres, and again, in 1888, a strip of land to bring the property in line with the extension of Pike's Peak avenue, making a total area of approximately fifteen acres. On April 8, 1874, the school was opened in rented quarters with seven pupils. The main building on the grounds was opened in 1876. In 1879 the legislature appropriated money for a south wing; in 1881, for a north wing; in 1893, a laundry and barn; in 1889, for a school building; in 1891, for a girls' hall; in

1893, for an industrial building. The school has been supported by a one-fifth mill tax levy and by special legislative appropriations.

This school has two classes of pupils, the deaf and the blind. There are two schools in the blind department, oral and manual. Besides the regular school work, pupils are trained for occupations and trades commonly taught in schools for deaf and blind. The main purpose is to assist the pupils to self-help when they return to their respective homes.

TABLE

ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY.

The buildings are put in at their cost. The old or main building is far from satisfactory from a sanitary standpoint and is not worth one-half the cost.

Grounds without improvements.....	\$ 20,000 00
Girls' hall	35,000 00
Main building	35,000 00
School building	65,000 00
Industrial building	20,000 00
Hospital	4,000 00
Boiler house	5,000 00
Barn	1,200 00
Quarters for male help.....	1,200 00
Old store room.....	200 00
Improvements (fence, trees, grading, hydrants, etc).....	5,000 00
Total	\$191,600 00

ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY—Concluded.

School and Industrial Equipment—

9 Pianos	\$ 1,350 00
12 Maps for "blind".....	480 00
200 Books	600 00
2 Typewriters	50 00
40 Slates	50 00
Case "models"	150 00
Gymnasium apparatus	100 00
Set maps for "deaf".....	18 00
Books, etc.....	90 00

Industrial—

Printing office	800 00
Broom shop	250 00
Carpenter shop	280 00
Bakery	200 00
Sewing rooms	200 00
Laundry	1,500 00

Total	\$ 6,118 00
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Furniture and equipment (exclusive of above).....	14,000 00
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Grand total	\$211,718 00
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The enrollment for each session, the number of new pupils admitted each session, including the session of 1900-1901 to October 30, is herewith shown:

DEAF DEPARTMENT.

Session.	Enrolled.	New Pupils.	Total Enrolled To Date.
1874-75.....	13	13	13
1875-76.....	18	7	20
1876-77.....	21	4	24
1877-78.....	25	5	29
1878-79.....	27	5	34
1879-80.....	30	6	40
1880-81.....	38	9	49
1881-82.....	39	6	55
1882-83.....	40	9	64
1883-84.....	42	7	71
1884-85.....	38	3	74
1885-86.....	39	7	81

DEAF DEPARTMENT—Concluded.

Session.	Enrolled.	New Pupils.	Total Enrolled To Date.
1886-87.....	43	5	86
1887-88.....	49	4	90
1888-89.....	62	19	109
1889-90.....	75	22	131
1890-91.....	80	11	142
1891-92.....	85	17	159
1892-93.....	83	21	180
1893-94.....	83	17	197
1894-95.....	75	9	206
1895-96.....	78	16	222
1896-97.....	79	11	233
1897-98.....	85	17	250
1898-99.....	82	9	259
1899-00.....	84	16	275
1900-01.....	87	13	288

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

Session.	Enrolled.	New Pupils.	Total Enrolled To Date.
1883-84.....	10	10	10
1884-85.....	10	2	12
1885-86.....	19	11	23
1886-87.....	20	3	26
1887-88.....	18	1	27
1888-89.....	28	10	37
1889-90.....	33	8	45
1890-91.....	42	13	58
1891-92.....	48	11	69
1892-93.....	47	8	77
1893-94.....	52	12	89
1894-95.....	53	7	96
1895-96.....	50	6	102
1896-97.....	55	8	110
1897-98.....	56	9	119
1898-99.....	44	6	125
1899-00.....	47	9	134
1900-01.....	52	15	149

WHEN DEFECT OCCURRED.

Age.	Deaf.	Blind.
At birth	76	27
At 2 years or under.....	105	27
At 5 years or under.....	46	20
At 10 years or under.....	22	22
At 15 years or under.....	7	22
Over 15 years	2	12
"Unknown"	30	19
	—	—
Total	288	149

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

Cause.	Number.
Accident	3
Boils in head.....	1
Brain fever	10
Catarrh	10
Cholera infantum	1
Congenital	75
Cold	13
Diphtheria	4
Diphtheria and meningitis.....	1
Eruption	7
Erysipelas	1
Fall	5
Fever	7
Fits	1
Inflammation	1
Influenza	4
Impure blood	1
Measles	11
Muscular rheumatism	1
Paralysis	1
Pneumonia	4
Scarlet fever	32
Scarlet fever and meningitis.....	2
Spasms	4
Sp. meningitis	31

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF DEAFNESS—Concluded.

Cause.	Number.
Sunstroke	1
Teething	4
Throat disease	1
Typhoid fever	6
Whooping cough	9
Worms	1
Unknown	35

In seven cases of deafness, the parents were related before marriage.

Two deaf pupils have deaf parents.

Thirty-four deaf pupils have deaf relatives.

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF BLINDNESS.

Cause.	Number.
Accident	6
Ashes in eye.....	1
Atrophy	1
Catarrh	1
Cold	5
Congenital	27
Con. ophthalmia	1
Contraction pupil	2
Cut	6
Cow's tail	1
Diphtheria	1
Eczema	1
Explosion (gun)	2
Explosion (powder)	5
Erysipelas	1
Fall	4
Fever	2
Granular lids	3
Hard'g eyeball	1
Inflammation	16
Leucorrhea	1
Measles	7
Medicine	1
Pitchfork	1

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF BLINDNESS—Concluded.

Cause.	Number.
Pneumonia and measles.....	1
Poison	1
Scrofula	2
Scarlet fever	5
Smallpox	6
Snowball	1
Snow blind	1
Sp. meningitis	7
Spec. ophthalmia	2
St. Vitus dance.....	1
Stigmatism	1
Strain	2
Stuck by fork.....	1
Stomach trouble	1
Teething	1
Undeveloped-ret.	1
Whooping cough	1
Unknown	17

"BLIND."

In three cases of blindness, the parents were related before marriage.
 No blind pupil has blind parents.
 Fifteen blind pupils have blind relatives.

INSANE ASYLUM.

Established by act approved February 8, 1879. A farm of forty acres, including the residence of Geo. M. Chilcott, west of Pueblo, was purchased, additions made and furnishings secured, costing \$22,308.80. For the first biennial period the sum of \$8,000 was appropriated, in addition to the one-fifth mill tax which has always been the chief source of revenue for maintenance purposes.

The hospital was opened October 23, 1879, with twelve patients who had been boarded by the state at the Illinois hospital at Jacksonville.

During the years that followed the patients materially assisted in the construction of buildings and in the improvement of the grounds. The land was so poor and so difficult of improvement that no idea of the work expended upon the premises can be had by the casual visitor.

In 1881 the legislature gave money for a new building and for the purchase of forty additional acres of ground. At the close of the second

biennial period the building was enclosed and flooring laid on the first story. It was completed November 20, 1883, with the exception of the west wing, leaving a deficit of \$25,718, caused by necessary expenditures to effect the completion to make the premises habitable.

The deficit was met by the incoming legislature and more money was given for furnishings, yet there was another deficit of \$8,643.61 at the close of 1886. This was provided for by the legislature of 1887, and \$15,000 was given to complete the west wing, and \$30,000 for a building for women.

The money was expended on buildings and there remained no deficit.

In 1889 the legislature was asked for more money for the woman's building. On the architect's estimate of \$14,599.01 to complete the west wing of the male department, and \$29,644.98 to construct the west wing of the proposed woman's building, the money was appropriated, but the board of commissioners decided to begin upon the east wing, estimates for which were higher. The next legislature gave the money necessary to complete the center building of the woman's department, but refused a request for a new west wing for male patients, and before the close of 1892 the asylum was filled to its capacity and new patients were denied admission.

In 1893 the legislature gave money to finish a ward in the west wing and \$25,000 for an additional cottage for males. Work on the cottage, however, had to stop before its completion by reason of a ruling of the auditor that no vouchers could be drawn in excess of the available funds on hand. This ruling also made an appropriation for maintenance of \$10,000 unavailable, and a deficit of that sum remained at the close of 1894.

The next general assembly was asked \$9,120 to complete the cottage, \$62,700 for a new wing for the woman's building, \$11,300 for a boiler house for that building, \$4,500 for repairs and improvements on the old boiler house, and \$8,700 for new stables. To meet the deficit and the needs for support, the sum of \$30,000 was also requested.

But the legislature failed to meet these requirements. It gave \$6,500 for the cottage, \$14,000 for maintenance, \$3,000 for furnishings, and \$2,500 for boilers. Completing the cottage cost \$8,129.05. The deficit in 1896 had grown to \$32,818.52.

In 1897 the legislature tried to meet the demands, but, with a diminishing revenue for state purposes, it was found impossible. The Insane Asylum needed \$117,818.52. It received appropriations of \$32,500. Of course no additional buildings could be constructed. The general revenues continuing to fall away and the expense of maintenance increasing, there remained another deficit of \$18,726.44, which yet remains unpaid. Even by anticipating revenues, this deficit could not be avoided. At the close of 1900 the additional deficit of \$19,467.92 appears.

In the winter of 1898-99 additional capacity was found at the asylum by removing abandoned stairways, rearranging storage rooms and by utilizing unused dining rooms in the woman's building, so that the population increased considerably. Additional nurses were employed, because

of increasing number of patients; absolutely necessary repairs were made and some slight improvements were instituted, which resulted in an increase in the total cost of maintenance, which has grown steadily since the beginning.

The financial history of the asylum may be summarized:

Year.	Maintenance.	Buildings.	Deficit.
1879-80.....	\$ 24,308 80	\$ 22,308 80	.....
1881-82.....	37,361 43	60,911 21	.....
1883-84.....	55,686 78	83,146 90	\$ 25,718 00
1885-86.....	68,110 00	25,718 00	8,643 61
1887-88.....	69,765 71	53,643 61	.....
1889-90.....	87,935 94	46,248 69	.....
1891-92.....	99,791 78	60,000 00	.....
1893-94.....	113,126 82	21,210 00	10,000 00
1895-96.....	116,691 61	8,129 05	32,818 52
1897-98.....	140,456 91	.....	18,726 44
1899-00.....	148,617 97	.....	19,467 92

The growth of the asylum in population may be seen by the following table:

	Admitted Males.	Admitted. Females.	Present End of Period.
1879-80.....	55	19	38
1881-82.....	71	21	49
1883-84.....	56	40	97
1885-86.....	143	22	138
1887-88.....	152	55	171
1889-90.....	198	72	274
1891-92.....	158	66	296
1893-94.....	198	106	366
1895-96.....	243	38	422
1897-98.....	200	29	439
1899-00.....	225	92	498

The property consists to-day of eighty acres of land, valued at \$1,000 per acre; 100 shares in the Pueblo ditch, cultivating twenty acres, with twenty acres available under a new water right; three buildings of substantial character, valued at \$340,000; furniture and fixtures, \$21,000; machinery, \$10,000; minor buildings and improvements, \$5,000; implements, etc., \$2,000; live stock, \$2,200; supplies on hand, \$3,500, making a total of \$468,700.

During the history of the institution there have been received 1,699 males and 582 females. Of these there have been discharged recovered,

734 males, 239 females; otherwise discharged, 147 males, 30 females; deaths, 484 males, 123 females. By a wise administration of the parole law, available space for hospital treatment has been found as occasion arises, yet there remains outside the hospital fully 200 patients rightfully entitled to care and treatment by the state. These are, at the present time, being cared for in the County Hospital at Denver, at Dr. Hubert Work's private sanitorium at Pueblo, and a very small number temporarily confined in county jails and county homes. The remaining number are not committed by the courts, but would be were there accommodations for them. It is safe to estimate that the state, within the next two years, will be required to arrange for a capacity to accommodate 600 patients. At the present time there are in the State Insane Hospital forty-two epileptics, who should not be in a hospital for the insane, but should be under state custodial care elsewhere.

The essentials for the proper care and treatment of the insane of the state therefore require: More buildings, extensive internal improvements and repairs, increased maintenance fund beyond that coming from the mill tax levy, while the deficits of the last two biennial periods should be met in order that the institution may be put on a cash-paying basis, thereby materially reducing the cost of operation. All these estimates are carefully considered in the report of the commission of lunacy and are elsewhere referred to in the report of this board.

During the past two years the patients have been humanely supervised. They have had good food, the bill of fare varied, and they have had daily exercise in the open air. The discipline among officers and nurses has been strict, and summary discharges have followed evidences of neglect or ill treatment.

The new lunacy law, passed at the earnest request of this board, became operative and the new lunacy commission appointed under the act took charge of the asylum on July 16, 1899. Dr. P. R. Thombs, who had been superintendent from the establishment of the asylum in 1879, tendered his resignation, to take effect September 1, 1899. The lunacy commission appointed as his successor Dr. A. P. Busey, for twenty years engaged in hospital work at the St. Joseph, Mo., asylum. Joseph H. Loor was appointed steward and the arduous task of organizing the hospital under the new law was begun. A complete system of books and records for both hospital and financial departments was established, and all available data compiled in thorough order. Later Dr. Anna Williams was appointed physician in the women's department, and Dr. W. E. Cord was named assistant superintendent.

The financial resources were totally inadequate, and in the emergency Governor Thomas obtained from the Denver Clearing House a loan of \$25,000 for the support of the hospital.

The law provides for the transfer and commitment of criminal insane to the state hospital. There is no provision for the safe keeping of this class at the hospital, consequently they are not received, but are held at the Penitentiary. The proper care and safe keeping of this class of insane should be immediately considered.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

Established under act approved March 15, 1889; amended April 12, 1893, and April 10, 1895.

This home is located three miles east of the town of Monte Vista, on land donated by the citizens of Monte Vista and vicinity, consisting of an eighty-acre tract used for farming, and forty acres upon which the buildings stand, a portion being covered by a lake, and a garden tract of ten acres. Practically one hundred acres are available for farm purposes. The buildings consist of the commander's residence, a main building two stories in height, with two wings, each one story in height, and a well-lighted basement under the whole; a hospital building, a power house, used as kitchen and dining room, and a commissary building, all of stone. There is also a cheap frame assembly hall, several small buildings and sheds built of lumber. The water supply comes from artesian wells and is ample and abundant. The premises are well supplied with sewer connections.

During the past two years the sanitary condition has been excellent and the food supply ample and varied, the clothing of good and substantial quality. Commander Shaw has proven to be an efficient and valuable officer because of his capacity for work and for obtaining work from the inmates. By working short hours, more has been accomplished by the soldiers and less outside labor employed than during any previous time in the history of the home.

Excellent crops of hay were grown and an increased acreage cultivated. By extending an irrigation ditch, in which work a long dyke had to be built, excellent garden crops were produced for the first time. The commander has set out a large number of trees and plants, including a hedge of willows to serve as a windbreak.

The discipline has been satisfactory, and there have been less complaints regarding the drink habit and troubles ensuing from that cause.

The number of hospital cases has been materially reduced, yet the hospital facilities are not sufficient, and during the coming two years enlargements must be made. It is proposed to build a number of small cottages, at slight expense, enlarge the hospital and remove the primitive stables, sheds and pens across the road, leaving the premises about the administration building free for landscaping and the cluster of small cottages proposed.

A commission appointed by the Twelfth General Assembly to consider the subject of removal will report to the incoming assembly.

The home was opened October 1, 1891.

Period.	Ad- mitted.	Dis- charged.	Deaths.
1891-1892.....	97	48	5
1893-1894.....	45	56	5
1895-1896.....	69	64	9
1897-1898.....	56	38	9
1899-1900.....	79	52	27

The number admitted given above are new members and do not include the admissions of former inmates returned or of those returning after furlough. The average daily population for the past two years has been 135, which is the practical capacity of the home.

The appropriations of \$40,000 for general support and \$5,000 for hospital addition were found unavailable for lack of funds in the state treasury. In this emergency Governor Thomas secured from private sources a loan of \$20,000, and, through efforts made by the management, assisted by this board, the counties having soldiers temporarily in the home agreed to pay out of their respective funds for the support of the poor the sum of \$8.33 1-3 per capita monthly, beginning with July, 1899. The money from these two sources, and the per capita receipt of \$100 per annum from the United States government, constituted the available financial resources of the institution.

The receipts from the United States amounted to \$26,715.53: from the counties, \$3,630.09.

The total expenditures of the home in 1899 were \$21,869.40; in 1900 were \$31,415.36, making a total cost of the home for two years \$53,284.76.

Owing to this financial stringency, no improvements or repairs were made excepting of the utmost urgency, and never in great sums.

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

Boards of county commissioners make an annual appropriation for the support of the poor. A number of the counties have county homes, while others are discussing the advisability of purchasing farm tracts or of building county hospitals with an infirmary for aged and totally dependent persons. The law requires that the county clerks shall report to the secretary of state annually in detail regarding the expenditures for the support of the poor, but a number of the counties have made no report in recent years. Although inquiries have been sent out from this office regarding the expenditure of the poor fund, only a few replies have been received. Information obtained from all available sources is herewith submitted.

ARAPAHOE—The board of county commissioners maintain a county home, modern in construction, on a farm located near Henderson, sixteen miles from Denver. It also maintains a large county hospital in the city of Denver.

Outdoor relief is given from the office of the commissioners after an investigation is made by an officer employed for that purpose. As Denver is the

largest city and most widely known throughout the country of any city in the state, many invalid paupers are sent out to Denver from Eastern cities, and they are thrown upon the county for support. Many of these cases are temporarily cared for by the county, but if investigation warrants, they are finally returned at the expense of the county to their place of former residence.

The annual expense of the county hospital for 1900 was \$42,853.06; county home, \$10,917.02; outdoor relief, \$24,345.91; county physician, dispensary and visits, \$1,224.63.

ARCHULETA—No report.

BACA—No report.

BENT—The semi-annual statement, ending December 31, 1899, shows board of paupers, \$697.40; supplies and assistance, \$226.29; total expense, \$1,507.37. A county home is maintained.

BOULDER—A county home and farm is maintained. In November, 1900, there were twenty-six persons kept at the home, mostly aged males. Conditions have been improved through the efforts of the board of county visitors. Hot and cold water for baths has been recently put in. Sewerage is good. The place is over-crowded and additional room is required. Sick cases are cared for at the University Hospital at the expense of the county.

CHAFFEE—The county home and farm of Chaffee county, near Salida, is well conducted. The buildings are good and comfortable. The inmates, eight in number, are treated humanely and made comfortable with good clothing and food. The average number at the farm is about ten.

CHEYENNE—No totally dependent persons. Three cases in 1900 cost \$39.01.

CLEAR CREEK—Our poor house is in fine condition. There have been no improvements on the house during the past two years. The county owns the buildings and has a contract with Mrs. Jane Matthews to board the inmates at five dollars per week. At present there are five inmates. Her bill for the quarter, ending September 30, 1900, was \$358.50, and the same amount for the quarter ending June 30, and for the quarter, ending March 30, was \$315, a total for the year of \$1,032. In 1900 there were forty-one old age cases, twenty-two males and nineteen females, costing \$3,433.20. The total cost of 117 cases receiving aid was \$5,407.15.

CONEJOS—No report.

COSTILLA—The paupers in this county are nearly all Mexicans, and are old people who are unable to support themselves on account of old age, sickness, infirmity or blindness, and they receive a monthly allowance from the board of county commissioners of from \$3.50 to \$5.00. This allowance is given them in provisions at some store designated by the commissioners. Most all of the paupers have some relatives, who assist them in a small way. In cases of sickness in families, the commissioners pay for medical attendance. For the last year this county had twenty-four paupers (ten males and fourteen females), who have received assistance during nearly the entire year. Total cost, \$1,059.

CUSTER—We have a home for dependent people but are not using it. We have seven at the present time requiring aid, and they are allowed from \$15 to \$25 per quarter in supplies, by orders given on the different stores. Nothing else in form of charity or relief except in case of sickness or death.

DELTA—We have now only one county charge, an old man nearly blind. We furnish him with a comfortable room. He is able to cook his own food and we furnish him whatever he wishes. He is very economical and costs the county about \$25 per quarter. We had another charge the first of the year—an old soldier. He applied for and received a pension so that he now takes care of himself. Total cost of aged, insane, sick and temporary relief cases for 1900, \$351.

DOLORES—One person dependent for entire support. He is boarded at a restaurant and a room is furnished. This is a blind man. Average cost, \$22.50

per month; clothing, \$25 per year. Total expense for support of poor in 1900, \$322.07.

DOUGLAS—One totally dependent, an invalid, kept at the county hospital in Denver for six months at a cost of \$180. Other expenditures in outdoor relief, \$215. Total cost for 1900, including county physician's fees, \$395.55. Only three cases out of a total of fourteen were directly chargeable to this county.

EAGLE—During 1900 the county commissioners advertised for bids for a farm. During 1899 the expenditure for paupers, insane and guards was \$1,200. In 1900, one blind, three old age and two sick cases required regular care. The outdoor relief expense was \$314.80. Total, \$918.70.

ELBERT—We take care of our charity cases in this county by an allowance of a stated sum per month, the amount depending upon the number of persons in the family relieved. Have only three families that might be called permanent charges. Probably about \$300 per year is all it costs this county to care for such people.

EL PASO—During the past year the county commissioners constructed a new hospital and infirmary upon the farm purchased in 1899. This is constructed upon modern ideas and is recommended as an excellent type of county hospital. The county expends about \$12,000 a year for the support of the poor.

FREMONT—The county maintains a county hospital and home on a farm four miles from Canon City. Total cost for 1899, including a smallpox epidemic, \$9,664.06. There were six insanity cases, eight accidents, nineteen temporary sick, two epileptics, two old age and one blind. In 1900, at the county home, twenty-nine males and three females were cared for; none during the entire year. The assigned causes were sickness, old age, accident, two insane cases, and "too much booze." Total cost, \$6,474.10.

GARFIELD—The county hospital is situated in the highest part of town next the bluff, and while its surroundings and location are healthful, the situation is unfortunate, for the patients often need the hot spring water of the baths so plentiful in Glenwood, but the effort in returning to the hospital from the baths often overcomes the good effect of the treatment.

The hospital is as clean as could be expected, and, excepting bedbugs, there are no vermin. The patients state that the food they receive is ample and of an excellent character. The county pursues the policy of employing a steward at \$25 a month and allowing the person employed to furnish everything in the line of board and lodgings. The county allows fifty cents per day for the support of each patient. As long as this policy holds there can be little improvement in the character of the county hospital.

Number of patients treated at Garfield county hospital, from January 1, 1900, to November 1, 1900, twenty-one. Liquor drinking was the direct cause of sickness and poverty of twelve of the patients and a main factor with three others.

Improvements instituted, canvas operating room built, surgical utensils bought, rooms papered.

Would suggest that the board of county commissioners of Garfield county buy and maintain a hospital with modern operating room, private rooms and ward, and employ a person of experience to care for patients.

GILPIN—The monthly cost for the care of the poor is about \$300. We furnish groceries to some and coal to others, but as a rule we allow each one cash to the amount of \$10 or \$15, according to the emergency of the case, but no case is allowed to exceed \$15. They mostly consist of old and helpless people who have lived here many years. We have no county home or hospital. We have a poor farm about three miles from Black Hawk, which we have leased to a farmer for an annual rental of \$100. Two of our oldest paupers are maintained there at a cost of \$15 per month. The county is also paying a dollar a day for the care of an epileptic child at the school of Dr. Hubert Work in Pueblo.

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GRAND—One dependent, costing five dollars per week.

GUNNISON—In 1899 the support of the poor cost \$3,521.40, not including salaries. Over fifty cases were treated, including six cripples, one deserted family and one woman. In 1900 twenty-three males and thirteen females were assisted, including four cripples, seven sick and death cases, costing in all \$3,659.85.

HINSDALE—No dependent poor. Occasional temporary relief given, at a cost of \$500 per year.

HUERFANO—No report.

JEFFERSON—An average of ten persons totally dependent are cared for at \$4.00 per week for board, the county buying clothes, fuel and bedding. Temporary relief given to about twenty-five persons, averaging \$5.00 and \$10.00 per month for supplies. Annual expense for 1900 about \$4,500.

KIOWA—No totally dependent; one aged German needs slight aid monthly. One deserted family was given temporary aid. Total cost, 1900, \$93.49.

KIT CARSON—"We have but one person who is entirely dependent on the poor fund for support, and but one other resident who is partially dependent. We have had also an occasional stranger from other localities that has required some assistance."

In 1900, four cases, one for twelve months, were assisted, costing \$1,137.91.

LAKE—The support of the poor in 1899, including salaries, care of insane and hospital, amounted to \$10,200. In 1900 the hospital cases cost \$5,102.59; outside relief and salaries, \$7,147.98.

LA PLATA—Have eighteen totally dependent supported by the county, boarded by contract. The county owns a farm, but does not operate it. Out-door relief given. Total expense for 1900, including medicine, physician's salary, clothing, coal, rent and hospital expense, \$5,500.

LARIMER—Totally dependent, four, kept at county poor home. Orders given for provisions, coal and clothing in out-door relief cases. Expenditures \$1,500, not including salaries and improvements.

This county purchased the fair grounds, having a large club house and plenty of out buildings, which are used in the care of dependents. It is the purpose of the commissioners to build a hospital ward in the club building.

LAS ANIMAS—Mostly Mexicans, receiving from \$3.00 to \$6.00 per month. Total for 1900, \$1,471.

LINCOLN—"The total amount expended by Lincoln county for the support of poor during the current year is \$240.39, of which \$166.60 was for the support of two paupers partially dependent upon the county; \$46.00 for patients sent to the Arapahoe county hospital, and the balance, \$27.79, for the support of occasional strangers traveling through the county."

LOGAN—"We have no aged paupers and no families totally dependent upon the county for support. We have two or three families requiring, at times, assistance on account of sickness. The heaviest demand on our poor fund is by the strangers going through, wanting aid to help them on to somewhere."

MESA—The county commissioners board hospital cases and furnish out-door relief to dependent families.

MINERAL—Total cost for 1899 was \$900, there being cared for fifteen males and two females, two dropsy cases costing \$342.15. Two old soldiers were temporarily cared for. In 1900 eleven males and five females were assisted, at a cost of \$438.95.

MONTEZUMA—No totally dependent. One man was sent to the Durango hospital, costing \$225. Other expenditures for temporary aid \$160 for 1900.

MONTROSE—"We have two aged and totally dependent widows, and one woman, consumptive, aged about 35. Our greatest class is the moving population, strangers arriving from outside points, penniless or sick.

"Cost for 1900, \$1,090.89, including salaries. Among the assigned causes for aid are mentioned dependent families, accident, sickness, neglected child, \$1.10; old age, 'busted sports' and 'busted railroad ticket.' "

MORGAN—"One totally dependent, boarded at a cost of \$15 per month. Out-door relief, consisting of groceries, coal, etc., given. Recently five or six cases of fever sent to Arapahoe county hospital, at a cost of \$250. Annual expenses, including physician's services, about \$900.

OTERO—The county owns 160 acres of land located two miles southwest of the city of La Junta. The land lies high and has a poor water supply. Water for domestic purposes is obtained from a drive well which draws seepage water from the ditch. It likewise secures seepage and sometimes overflow from a foul barnyard and corral in close proximity to the house.

The buildings consist of two small frame structures, one occupied by the superintendent and the other used by inmates. The inmates' quarters consist of two rooms, bare of all furniture but cots and bedding. This building was very dirty, both inside and out, and unsatisfactory.

The county commissioners give the superintendent the use of the farm, rent free, and pay \$2.10 per week for all inmates sent there.

The attendance by physicians, ministers and friendly visitors is limited, the superintendent stating that men had died on the farm without having had the privilege of clergymen in their dying hours. The superintendent further stated that the county physician could be secured only by repeated urgent appeals.

As a business enterprise this county home is a complete failure and should be abolished. The county commissioners should sell the place and erect, near town, a hospital and home where aged, infirm and sick may receive prompt and decent treatment.

The superintendent in charge is a woman who has been there seven years. She stated that she had stayed that length of time because it enabled her to keep her family of children together until they were able to assist in the family support. It was her judgment that the farm could scarcely be made productive and that the method of operating the farm permitted of too much neglect and improper treatment of the people admitted to that home.

The total cost in 1900 of maintenance of poor was \$1,637.71, county physician, \$1,083.75. Among the cases cared for were two insane, two feeble-minded, nine old age, three blind, four accidents.

OURAY—"The annual appropriation for 1900 was \$2,570 and all used. One blind man boarded. Temporary cases taken to the hospital. Other cases given support in their own homes."

PARK—"The class of poor kept by the county are those that have had the misfortune to lose the father, leaving the wife and from two to five small children and no visible means of support. We do not have many from without the county."

In 1900 there were seventeen males and four females given aid, at a cost of \$1,776.16.

PHILLIPS—"There are now five aged paupers totally dependent on this county. Very seldom a stranger applies for help or aid. They cost the county \$536.10 this year."

PITKIN—During 1899 the county had twenty-five cases of sickness, one costing \$412.33, one \$139.32, one \$295, one \$116 and one \$170, making a total of \$1,272.40 from this cause alone. There were five cases of destitution and two of old age. Total number of cases treated, 33, costing \$1,762.40. In 1890 the cost was \$2,340.74. Cases cared for, thirty males, twenty-seven females.

PROWERS—One totally dependent. Temporary relief given. Total expense 1900, \$926.75.

PUEBLO—The county maintains a county home north of the city where totally dependents are kept. Sick cases are cared for at the Pueblo hospital, a private institution. Out-door relief is given. In 1900, hospital cases, 261; county home, 40; children's home, 16; out-door relief, 89 adults, 96 children. Total expense, \$9,079.76.

RIO BLANCO—No report.

ROUTT—No report.

RIO GRANDE—No totally dependent. Temporary relief given. Expenditures for 1900, \$828.70, including county physician's salary.

SAGUACHE—"Our records show the names of eleven persons who regularly receive from the county from \$5 to \$10 per month. Of the eleven, ten are Mexicans, one is white. Seven are widows, totally dependent, their ages being 70, 85, 85 and 111. Four are males, totally dependent, their ages being 72, 74, 77 and 80. One male, aged 72, is blind. White male is 80.

"We have no poor farm and all receive a stated allowance and furnish their own residence, except two widows with large families, who receive \$10 a month, and their rent is paid by the county.

"At the present time all those receiving aid from the county are old residents, but heretofore a large number of transients have been aided."

In 1900 the cost was \$1,587.65, not including salaries.

SAN JUAN—"One totally dependent, boarded at a cost of \$20 per month. Temporary accident cases placed by county physician. Out-door relief given. Average expenditure, \$800 per year, including county physician's salary."

Total cost, 1900, for nine cases, \$583.35.

SAN MIGUEL—No report.

SEDGWICK—During 1899 the county supported one woman, paralyzed, at a cost of \$201.60; one cripple boarded until death, \$166.65; temporary relief, \$95.58, making a total of \$606.88.

SUMMIT—No report.

TELLER—In the creation of this new county, having a large floating population in the mining camps of the Cripple Creek district, the expense for temporary relief was quite large at the outset. The county commissioners made an application of the law relating to habitual drunkards, the cost of sixteen cases being \$2,073. The total expenditures in 1899 amounted to \$4,144.40.

The county commissioners will, at an early date, arrange for the construction of a county hospital.

In 1900 the county had 390 male and 127 female cases, including six permanent; thirty-three burials.

The county paid \$1,330 on liquor cures. Total, \$7,733.12.

WASHINGTON—No report.

WELD—"The annual appropriation for support of poor in Weld county is about \$2,460 for maintaining county hospital, and about \$4,000 for care of poor outside hospital and expense of county physician. We have four who are totally dependent. One of them is confined at Dr. Work's asylum at Pueblo, and three are at our county hospital. Eight persons receive a monthly allowance, some of whom are heads of families, who are considered practically dependent. In temporary relief cases, we provide them with what is needed at the time of application for relief, such as house rent, medical attendance, fuel and provisions."

YUMA—Cost in 1899, \$109.50; in 1900, \$520.04.

COUNTY JAILS.

One of the particular evils of the county jail system in Colorado is due to the infrequent holding of terms of the criminal court. In some of the sparsely populated counties but one term a year is held; in others, the terms are six months apart. This results in the long incarceration of arrested persons pending a trial, which may result in their acquittal. It is a practice only too common for boards of county commissioners to use influence to prevent the arrest of persons because of the expense the county must meet if trial is had, after long incarceration in jail.

If some form of district jail could be devised or if legislation could be had providing for speedy trial, this alone would have a great deterrent effect upon crime.

A tendency is apparent throughout the state to improve the sanitary and physical condition of the jails, and the past two years have been marked by some important improvements. The counties of Boulder, Larimer and La Plata are very much behind the other counties in this particular, as will be observed in the summary of jails.

Several complaints have come to this office from prisoners to the effect that sheriffs hold out their mail, refusing to forward promptly letters wherein prisoners desire assistance to enable them to make a proper defense upon trial, and also important letters to them are withheld by the officials. On two occasions postoffice inspectors have made investigations in these cases. Unless the prisoners give the sheriffs written authority to receive and open their mail, the sheriffs are liable to arrest under the federal statutes.

Regarding jails, the Board of County Visitors of El Paso county, in a formal report to the Board of County Commissioners, give valuable suggestions, an extract from which is herewith appended:

A term in jail varies all the way from a few days to a year, and during this time the prisoner's physical activities are, for the most part, confined to the narrow limits of a cell. His clothes are always worse for a jail experience, and prison fare is seldom tempting to the appetite, so when a prisoner is at length turned out to shift for himself he is in poor health, without money, without friends, and without hope.

It is obvious that such treatment does not tend to make better citizens of the men, women, and even children who are confined in our jails. Some people think that the way to lessen crime is to make a jail experience as uncomfortable and as degrading as possible, but we are satisfied that the people do not believe that our jails should be run on that theory. The experience of all peoples at all times condemns it, and every enlightened person now believes that reformation and not punishment should be the purpose of the jail. The only reason why that principle is not enforced is because of our indifference and our aversion to performing disagreeable duties. If the influential men and women of the community would visit the jails, they could not only assist in developing character in the prisoners, but their interest would insure the prisoners better treatment by the jailers. As things are now, the jailers, even if they were so disposed, have no adequate means for fostering the better impulses of cultivating the moral feelings of the prisoners, and in the absence of a public sentiment they have no incentive to do so. We no longer chain men in the public streets like wild animals, and it is not likely that public

opinion will ever permit the revival of that barbarous and inhuman custom. This negative reform should now be followed by some positive measures which have for their aim the improvement of the moral and physical condition of the prisoners. The prisoners should have access to good literature, and instead of dingy walls and dirty floors they should have good pictures to look at; and, above all, they should have an opportunity to perform useful labor under fair conditions.

One of the most perplexing problems with which we have to deal is: What shall we do with our lawbreakers? The solution of this problem deserves the careful attention of all good citizens, and especially of our boards of aldermen, who, by taking the trouble to investigate, can see that our present method is no solution at all. Everyone who gets a jail experience here must be the worse for it, and surely that is not what we desire.

There is another phase of this question to which we especially desire to call the attention of the board: It seems to us that there is no necessity for giving so many people a jail experience here.

Many of our prisoners are men and boys who travel around the country professing to look for work; they are arrested as vagrants, and if the arrest is made in the city, they are tried before a police magistrate, and if convicted, they are fined and committed to the city jail, or the fine is suspended and they are given two hours to leave town. If they are arrested outside of a city, they are tried before a justice of the peace on a charge of violating the state law against vagrancy, and if found guilty, they are either committed to the county jail, or given two hours to leave the county. Many people think this is the right way to deal with tramps; they think that if a man will not work, he should be kept in jail, or on the move. This problem, however, is not so simple as it looks. Everyone who is familiar with the industrial conditions in this country, knows that many men who are willing to work are unable to find it, and if these men get out of money, as they often do, it is hard to tell them from professional tramps. The essence of a charge of vagrancy is "being without a visible means of support," so of necessity the arrest must be made on suspicion, and unlike all other criminal practice, the accused must prove that he is not guilty. As nearly every man and boy arrested on this charge is a stranger, and without money, the judge is often puzzled to know what to do with them. Our laws provide no means for testing their veracity, so when they claim that their means of support consist of two willing hands which they have been denied the opportunity to use, the judge can never know how much truth there is in the claim, so unless he turns them all loose, and allows the country to be overrun with tramps, there is nothing for it but to make the innocent suffer with the guilty, and it is a moral certainty that this is often done. This should make us hang our heads in shame.

The only way we can save ourselves from this disgrace is to provide a work test for these people. Before a man is arrested and treated as a vagrant, we should be sure that he is unwilling to work for his living. No one should have an excuse for begging or stealing. Every man who claims that he is looking for work should have an opportunity to prove it. A work test should be provided by taxation. Many Eastern cities have solved the problem in that way, and there is no reason, either economical or moral, why we should not do the same.

ARAPAHOE—Denver: This is one of the noted examples of modern jail architecture, and will compare favorably with any jail in the United States. It is built in the shape of a Greek cross, one arm not yet having been constructed. From the three sides of a central court, open to the skylight, extend the cell wards. There are no partitions excepting jail bar construction, thus affording ample light and free ventilation. The separation is, therefore, only by sight and not of sound. Prisoners on the upper tier of cells of the male department may converse over the balcony railing of the interior exercise court with prisoners below, and this constitutes the main objectionable feature of the prison construction. The plumbing, heating, lighting and ventilating appliances are all admirable.

The woman's department occupies the second floor of one wing, and is in charge of a matron. Juveniles are under the charge of the matron, the boys being separated from other prisoners.

In the basement is a kitchen, laundry, bakery and steam heating plant.

This jail has an average daily population of about seventy-five.

On March 14, 1899, two prisoners escaped from this jail by sawing through two bars in a window in the west wing. The prisoners had been given the liberty of the corridor outside of the cell block for a number of days.

ARCHULETA—Pagosa Springs: A wooden jail, built in 1892, at a cost of \$500, containing a steel cage, 10x16, with two cells, 8x12. The jail covers a floor area of 20x26. It is heated by a stove and lighted by four windows.

BACA—Springfield: A stone building, 24x22, containing a cage, 13x15, with two cells, 7x8. Heated by a stove. Ventilated by two windows.

BENT—West Las Animas: One story brick in the rear of the court house. Contains three cells. Heated by a stove and lighted by windows.

BOULDER—Boulder: Jail in basement of the court house. Sheriff's residence across the main hall. Lighted by small windows on the ground level, and at night by electric lights. Heated by steam. A steel cage of four cells. A woman's department of two cells, separated from the others by a sheet steel wall. The women's cells are very dark and not easily cleaned. A small corridor without the cage is protected by a double gate entrance and the windows are heavily barred. It is difficult to keep the plumbing in good order in this jail. It is damp and unsanitary and is totally unfit for a county so prosperous as Boulder. Citizens have on several occasions petitioned this office for assistance in securing the removal of this jail from the basement and the construction of a new and separate jail building. The sheriff endeavors to keep the jail in as good order as possible.

Adjoining the main wall is a large basement room, fitted with a cot and chairs, where insane patients are temporarily kept.

CHAFFEE—Buena Vista: Brick, adjoining the sheriff's residence in the rear of the court house. A cage, containing three cells. Connected to sewer. Heated by steam, and lighted by small windows and electric light. Sanitary condition generally good.

CHEYENNE—Cheyenne: Jail in basement of brick and stone court house. A cage 20x24, containing two cells 7½x12. Heated by stove. Lighted by eight windows. Attendant sleeps in jail when prisoners are held.

CLEAR CREEK—Georgetown: Adjoining sheriff's residence. A front portion of brick with a rear frame addition. The cage is 18x22, containing three cells, each 7x8. Heated by stove. Ventilated front and back by six windows. Lighted at night by electricity. A bath tub in the corridor. This jail is seldom used and is cleaned and put in order when prisoners are confined.

CONEJOS—Conejos: A cage is set up in the basement of the court house, a building of stone. The cage is 13x16, containing two cells 6x11. Heated by stove. Lighted by four windows.

On July 20, 1899, George Nevins and James Robinson, awaiting trial for holding up a saloon, escaped from this jail by sawing out through the bottom of their cell and digging out under the side. The bottom of the cell is supposed to be three-eighth-inch steel, with bars riveted beneath at intervals of six inches. An oblong iron water basin was used to pry the plate. The prisoners were not captured. An escape occurred in this jail in 1898.

COSTILLA—San Luis: A steel cage, containing two cells. Heated by stove, lighted by windows.

CUSTER—Silver Cliff: Constructed of stone in 1889, at a cost of \$2,000. Cage 13x13, containing two cells 6x8, with corridor 3x9 surrounding the cells. Heated by stove and lighted by two windows.

DELTA—Delta: No county jail. Prisoners temporarily detained in a calaboose owned by the city, constructed of two-by-fours. Prisoners awaiting trial or serving terms are boarded at Grand Junction or Ouray.

In May, 1900, C. C. Johnson, arrested for forgery, escaped from the Delta calaboose, was recaptured and confined in the Ouray county jail.

DOLORES—Rico: In the basement of the court house, constructed of brick and stone in 1894. The cage is 10x12, containing three cells 5x7. Hot water heat. Two windows. Ample fire protection.

DOUGLAS—Castle Rock: Basement of stone court house. Two iron cells, used for temporary confinement. Prisoners awaiting trial or serving sentence are boarded in the El Paso county jail.

EAGLE—Red Cliff: In November, 1899, a steel cage was set up in the old stone town jail on the hillside. The two cells are 6½x8. The windows are small, affording little light. Heated by stove.

ELBERT—Kiowa: No county jail. Prisoners boarded in El Paso county.

EL PASO—Colorado Springs: A modern brick structure, containing twenty-four cells. The jailer's office is on the first floor, with a kitchen, guard's room, cell for juveniles, a retaining cell and a cell for insane. A rear wing contains six steel cells, with room for two or three tiers as needed. A side wing contains nine cells. On the second floor are four cells for women, one hospital cell, one solitary with room for four additional cells if needed. The capacity is about ninety, but has been known to hold more prisoners.

The basement contains the boilers for heating. Mattresses and blankets are washed by steam in the basement. The most serious defect of this jail is a lack of ventilation. Prisoners confined there for any length of time break down. The board of county visitors inspected this jail in July, 1899, and made a full report to the board of county commissioners regarding the condition of the premises and urged immediate ventilation.

In November, 1899, George Horn, Geo. Shaul and Wm. Dunnaway smashed the bars of their cell about 3 o'clock in the morning, replaced the bars with broom sticks cut to fit, dug through a brick wall and effected their escape in bare feet, their shoes having been taken from them as a precaution. Horn suffered severely in his tramp over the mountains towards Cripple Creek and was arrested some days later.

FREMONT—Canon City: Jail occupies the second floor of an addition built upon the rear of the court house; contains a cage 19x31, with eight cells 7½ feet square. Heated by steam, ventilated by four windows. Across the hall is a separate cell room for women. This jail is well kept and in reasonably good condition in every respect excepting insufficient light.

On February 26, 1899, Edward Baker, Arthur Creek, D. Perelo and L. S. Medlar escaped. The prisoners were permitted, both day and night, to roam in the cage corridor, not being locked up in separate cells at night. The cage being located in a large room separated from the main corridor of the court house by an iron door, they had abundant opportunity to plan their escape. They removed a large overhead iron bar about ten feet long and with this as a lever, pried the bars from the cell door until an opening nine inches long and twelve feet wide was secured. After escaping the cage, they dug a hole in the main wall of the building and dropped twenty feet to liberty. Although four prisoners escaped, five others refused to go. Creek was recaptured, and, on April 3, he escaped a second time in about the same manner, accompanied by George Miller. Both were recaptured. It appears that they were shackled together, but they had managed to secure a key which unlocked their shackles.

GARFIELD—Glenwood: A steel cage 25x15, containing three cells 9x6, occupies a small, dark room in the rear of the sheriff's office on the main floor of the frame building used as a court house. The sheriff's kitchen and private apartments occupy space immediately in the rear of the jail space. The jail

is heated by a hot water attachment to a stove in the sheriff's office. Two small transome windows in the wall furnish insufficient outside light and some ventilation. The sheriff has always kept this jail in most excellent order.

During his absence from the city on March 26, 1899, Robert Ford and George Kunkleman, prisoners from Rio Blanco county, escaped. They sawed through the bars, broke the extension of the lever lock, pried the remaining lever bar out of its sockets, thus opening the door of the cage.

GILPIN—Central City: Located in stone basement of the new court house built in 1899. Cage of modern steel construction, 14x13, containing four cells 6½x7, and a central corridor five feet wide, set in room 21x21; also a cell for women, 7x14, in separate room, 12x21. Heated by hot water; lighted by windows and electricity; ventilating pipe through roof. Janitor in building day and night. Connected with city water works.

GRAND—Hot Sulphur Springs: No jail.

GUNNISON—Gunnison: Brick jail in connection with the sheriff's residence.

HINSDALE—Lake City: Frame; built in 1893, at a cost of \$1,000. This is a two-story wooden structure, with rooms for an officer to reside in the building, but no one occupies the premises excepting when a prisoner is confined. In the rear is a cage 16x19, containing four cells 7x12. The cell room is heated by a stove, has two windows. In the front portion, upstairs, are two additional cells. Bedding in abundance is provided. This building, by reason of its construction, is always exposed to fire and an officer should be required to reside on the premises.

Last June a prisoner was sentenced to this jail for a one-year term for murder.

A newspaper dispatch of March 23, 1899, stated that "the county commissioners advised that a case against a prisoner be nollied in order to save the expense of feeding him until the June term of the District Court."

HUERFANO—Walsenburg: Stone; constructed in 1896, at a cost of \$1,300. The cage is 20x30, with six cells, each 8x8. The building occupies a ground space of 120x150. Heated by stoves and lighted by eight windows. There are two cells for women. An attendant sleeps in the building. It is connected with the city water works. This cage is constructed of what is known as the punch plate, where steel plates have square holes cut into them instead of the usual bar construction.

JEFFERSON—Golden: Located in the basement of the court house; constructed of brick and stone; built in 1879. The cage is 12x26, containing eight cells, each 6½x6½; heated by stove; lighted by five windows. The jailer sleeps in the building.

On November 24, 1900, James Hartman, a trusty, serving a thirty-day sentence for vagrancy, secured a file which he passed in to the other three prisoners, who had managed to file three bars in two when discovered. Hartman escaped.

KIOWA—Sheridan Lake: Built of artificial stone in 1888, at a cost of \$900. Cage 14x17, containing one cell 11x6½. Heated by stove; lighted by five windows.

KIT CARSON—Burlington: In court house yard. Built of corrugated iron in 1889. Cage 12x16, containing two cells 7x8; heated by stove; lighted by four windows.

LAKE—Leadville: In the rear of court house. Built of brick in 1879. Cage 14x28, containing six cells 6x7. A corridor four feet wide surrounds the cage. Steam heat. Six windows. Two cells in a separate room for women. Jailer sleeps in the building.

On May 31, 1899, being warned of an attempt brewing to break jail, Under Sheriff Lechmere was approached by a stranger who asked permission to visit the jail office. This was refused. Later in the evening Lechmere saw the

same man scale a high fence at the rear of the jail. He approached one of the windows, when the officers arrested him. They took him to the jail office, where he was searched. While in the act of locking him up, the stranger suddenly struck the sheriff's assistant, knocking him down; he then struck Lechmere on the neck and on the nose, breaking it. Lechmere quickly slipped into place the bolt barring the main door, while the stranger continued his attacks, biting him in the right cheek. In the struggle Lechmere drew his revolver and fired, the bullet entering the man's heart, causing instant death. Upon the body was a state poll tax receipt bearing the name of J. W. Breath, issued at San Bernardino, California. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict declaring the action of the officer justifiable.

On July 1, 1899, the sheriff's officers discovered files in the possession of the prisoners and, located in a dark corner, a trap door partially filed through. This timely discovery prevented a jail escape.

On July 31, 1899, Night Jailer O'Brien prevented a jail delivery. He detected unusual noises, and, upon inquiry, found Pat Sullivan and Clyde Mitten at work removing bricks in the wall at a point where the water pipe enters the building. The prisoners had three punches and a hammer. The tools had been stolen, during the day, from workmen who were just finishing the construction of a new addition to the jail. The jailer's attention was directed to this attempt by reason of unusual noises, a general pandemonium by the prisoners, evidently done for the purpose of preventing the noise of the working prisoners from being heard.

A number of complaints have been made during the past two years of the lack of proper sanitary care and attention in this jail.

LA PLATA—Durango: This jail is located in the basement of the court house, which was built in 1891. The basement is of stone and the superstructure of the court house is likewise of stone.

The cage consists of two cells with a corridor set in a cement floor with a board floor covering the cement. The cage is of lattice design with lever locks. The bunks, four in each cell, are of iron, resembling shallow bath tubs hung on massive iron hooks let into eyes and suspended by heavy chains. It appears that former iron bunks of slighter weight were repeatedly broken, and a blacksmith was employed to make bunks that could not be damaged. The blacksmith succeeded. These massive bunks, when swung back against the wall, occupy a great deal of space and are clumsy and unsanitary. In these tubs mattresses are placed and an abundant supply of blankets is provided. In the corridor of the cage there is a closet trap and a large sink with running water.

The location of the jail in the basement is unsanitary in every particular. It has neither light nor ventilation, cannot be kept clean, and is a veritable dungeon if prisoners are closely confined to the cage. No sheriff, however, has any desire to inflict such extreme punishment upon county jail prisoners awaiting trial, so that the freedom of the open basement room in which the cage is placed is given the prisoners. Here are placed table, chairs and a cot. Under the subdued light which filters through two sets of bars, a close meshed iron screen and dirty window panes of small area, the prisoners exist with reasonable comfort, lacking ventilation and sunlight. There is another window back of the cage, but the blank wall of the cells shuts off what little light enters from that source. The only means of ventilation is through the two small windows mentioned and the basket door entering into the central hall of the basement. By leaving this basket door open, some cross draft is created, but at the same time it gives freedom of access so that friends of the prisoners could readily pass in tools or weapons between the bars.

The board of commissioners has been urged to provide for the construction of a separate jail building in the court house grounds on the north side of the building.

Another room on the southwest corner of the basement, with barred windows on two sides, is used for women prisoners and insane patients temporarily detained. It is fairly satisfactory with the exception that it has no closet facilities.

The entire building is heated by steam.

The jailer performs the duties of janitor and, with his family, resides across the corridor from the jail.

LARIMER—Fort Collins: Cage, located in the basement of the court house, 30x40 feet,*containing four cells, 7x8, and a corridor, 15x40. This is an unusually large cage and a very large corridor, affording plenty of room for exercise within the cage by the prisoners. The jail builders evidently wanted to sell iron and steel and the county commissioners had no thought for the health of the prisoners when they permitted this jail to be constructed. The dark side of the jail, of sheet metal, is placed towards the windows so that very little light enters through the bars into the corridor or cell doors. This jail is but a slight improvement over that of La Plata county, but, from its unusual size, is better. It could be improved materially by the opening of an unused door, affording more light. Additional windows could be placed in the wall to increase the light. It is heated by hot water and has fair ventilation. One cell for women is built in a separate room across the hall from the county jail.

LAS ANIMAS—Trinidad: The board of county visitors have paid much attention to this jail and report it in continued good condition, clean and orderly. They recommend improved ventilation and improved sewer connection.

LINCOLN—Hugo: Built of brick, in 1891. The cage is 12x12, with two cells, 6x6; heated by stoves; lighted by six windows. Jailer sleeps in the building when prisoners are confined.

LOGAN—Sterling: Built of stone, in 1890, at a cost of \$3,000. Cage, 14x16, with two cells, 6x7. The jail occupies a ground area of 60x70 feet. Heated by stoves and lighted by ten windows.

MESA—Grand Junction: Built of brick; located in an open space some distance from the court house. The deputy sheriff sleeps in the building. Steel cage, containing four cells, 7x7, and a corridor, 7x14; heated by stoves and lighted by five windows, affording light on three sides of the jail.

On September 23, 1899, Tom Matteson, Charles Grant, D. K. Reed and Frank Bousard escaped from the jail. After they had been given their morning meal and were returning to their cells, Matteson attacked Under Sheriff Barton, took away his revolver and then pinioned him. They were pursued by citizens and recaptured. Under Sheriff Barton's face was seriously bruised from the encounter.

This building was poorly constructed and shows signs of tumbling down. The walls are held by iron rods and numerous props and will probably be patched up when the commissioners are driven to it.

MINERAL—Creede: The Creede Miner, of October 25, 1899, says: "The old pen used as a jail for this county has been fixed up somewhat, the design being to put it into such shape that prisoners cannot walk out when they get tired of their disreputable quarters. Heretofore it has only been necessary to push out a section of the building and wander away."

MONTEZUMA—Cortez: Stone; constructed in 1888 at a cost of \$3,500. The jail occupies a ground space 20x24, contains a cage, 14x16, with two cells, 7x8, and a corridor 6 feet in width. It is heated by stoves and ventilated by pipes extending through the roof. It is lighted by three windows.

MONTROSE—Montrose: A stone and brick one-story structure, built in 1897, containing two steel cages with corridor. The sheriff's office is in an ante-room of the building.

MORGAN—Fort Morgan: The new brick jail was constructed in 1898, with a stone floor, upon which rests a steel cage of two cells. Heated by stove. This jail cost \$6,000. There is a separate cell for women.

OTERO—La Junta: A most excellent structure of stone, built in 1889, at a cost of \$15,000. The sheriff's residence occupies the front of this building. In the rear, in a large area of space, is a cage, 14x12, containing two cells, each 7x6. This room is heated by stoves and is well ventilated. It has four large windows, furnishing an abundance of light. In a separate room is a cell, neatly fitted up, where women or insane are kept.

On July 13, 1899, at 9 o'clock in the morning, four prisoners escaped from this jail. The jailer entered the corridor, when one of the prisoners overpowered him and secured his revolver and keys. Sheriff Barr came to the jailer's assistance, when he was surprised by finding a revolver in the hands of the prisoner. They robbed him of his valuables, including his badge, and then locked him in the cage with the jailer. Before leaving the jail the prisoners ransacked the sheriff's rooms, took watches and pocketbook, and departed. Meanwhile alarm had been given and a posse of citizens started in pursuit. A fusillade of shots between the prisoners and the posse resulted in the wounding of two of the posse. The prisoners were eventually recaptured.

OURAY—Ouray: A new jail was constructed in the fall of 1898 at a cost of \$400. It occupies a space 28x30 feet in the rear of the court house; built of brick; containing a cage 13 feet square, with two cells, 6½ feet square. It is heated by steam from the court house, has ventilator pipes in the roof and six windows. The jailer sleeps in the building.

PARK—Fairplay: A stone structure, built in 1881, at a cost of \$1,200. Cage, 13 feet square, containing two cells, 8x6½; heated by stove and lighted by four windows. An attendant sleeps in the jail whenever a prisoner is confined.

PHILLIPS—Holyoke: No jail.

PITKIN—Aspen: Located in the basement of the court house. The cage is built in one end of a large room extending the entire depth of the building. This room is lighted by basement windows on three sides, affording abundant ventilation, but only a moderate amount of light. The basement windows are guarded by bars set into the masonry and are covered by a fine iron wire netting. The cage is a modern structure of the punched plate pattern, and is supplied with all the necessary appliances of locks, mortised doors and levers, to afford absolute security for prisoners.

The jail has five cells, three on one side of the corridor and one on the other. There is an iron bath tub and a sanitary bowl connected with the water service and in good order. Woven wire hammock mattresses with cheap mattresses of excelsior and an abundant supply of blankets give necessary bedding facilities.

The jail is clean and sanitary throughout. During the past year there have been but few prisoners held at the jail. A large table and several chairs were in the cage corridor, and it was recommended that they be removed, they being deemed unnecessary and a constant menace because they may be used at some time in an effort to effect an escape, or may become weapons to be used in the assault of prisoners upon officers.

A room in the basement, across a small hall from the jail cage, and separated by two substantial walls from the jail proper, is used for women prisoners, boys, or insane cases. This room is furnished with a bed and bedding, chairs and table, is well lighted and well ventilated.

The jail facilities of Pitkin county are modern and complete, and will probably need no alteration for many years to come.

PROWERS—Lamar: This is a one-story brick structure, built in 1890, and occupies the center of a lot reasonably well protected against fire. It is lighted by five windows and heated by a stove. The cage is of flat lattice construction, 12x14, containing two cells and a corridor. The cage is connected with a sewer in good repair and the ventilation is ample. No officer sleeps on the premises.

This jail can be kept in first-class order at all times if the officers in charge will insist upon the prisoners keeping the place clean and orderly.

This county jail is also used as the town lockup—an unwise proceeding, as it tends to prevent a proper protection against jail breaks.

On July 6, 1900, Gregorio Sandoval effected his escape. Complaining of illness he was allowed to remain at will outside the cage. During the absence of the jailer he dug a hole through the brick wall. He was captured on the following day.

PUEBLO—Pueblo: A modern jail of brick and stone, located on an eminence affording sunlight on all sides. There are three wings extending from a central court, each being separated by a heavy wall with steel doors, affording more complete separation of departments than can be had in the Arapahoe county jail. This jail has a large rotary cell block, seldom used, it having been found impracticable. The sanitary, heating, lighting and ventilating conditions are excellent.

RIO BLANCO—Meeker: A wooden structure, built in 1886, containing a cage having two cells, 10x10, and a four-foot corridor; heated by a stove; lighted by one window.

RIO GRANDE—Del Norte: A stone structure, built in 1884. The cage is 8½x14, containing two cells, 6½x8; heated by stove and ventilated by two windows.

ROUTT—Hahn's Peak: In September, 1898, the board of county commissioners advertised for bids for the building of a jail and removing jail cells from former quarters in a log structure. The cage is 16x20 and contains two cells.

SAGUACHE—Saguache: The jail is in a small building, consisting of a cage of two cells with a separate cell for women.

SAN JUAN—Silverton: This jail is located in an open lot, isolated from other buildings, and is constructed of stone with a shingle roof. A heavy iron door with an inner door of round bar iron on the basket order gives ample protection. Lighted by a window on each of three sides, heavily barred, and provided with an iron netting and iron shutters which are closed at night. The cage, 20x24, occupies nearly all the interior space, and consists of two cells, 8x8, and a corridor. Each cell is provided with two iron bunks, suspended by chains, and there are mattresses and blankets in abundance. Silverton, not being provided with sewers, a vault underneath this building has been excavated. Two stoves furnish heat, one within the cage and one in the front and outside the cage. No night light is provided except candles. The ventilating shafts from the cages were never constructed, although there is provision for them. The floor, walls and ceiling are lined with heavy sheet iron, so that when the jail is closed, ventilation is impossible save through a broken window pane, which the sheriff discretely refrains from repairing.

SAN MIGUEL—Telluride: Stone structure adjoining the court house. The cage contains two cells and a corridor.

In May, 1899, by vigilance, the sheriff discovered a hole had been dug in the jail wall by the prisoners, who were permitted to roam at will in the building outside of the cage, and thus prevented an escape.

In October of the present year the jail was reported in good sanitary condition.

SEDGWICK—Julesburg: On October 6, 1899, a prisoner raised a plank in the floor of the jail, crawled through the opening and made his escape. The instruments used were a case knife and a piece of broom handle. Because of the cold weather, the deputy sheriff had not locked the prisoner in his cell, but had allowed him to remain in the corridor near the stove.

Important prisoners are transferred to Logan county or to Arapahoe county.

SUMMIT—Breckenridge: In October, 1899, a new jail was constructed. This is a modern cage with two cells, 6½x8, set in a rough stone structure with an iron roof. Lighted by four windows; good sewer connection. A stove in the outer corridor furnishes heat. The jail cost \$3,500. An escape from this jail occurred December 3, 1900.

TELLER—Cripple Creek: The county commissioners are preparing to construct a county jail. Temporarily they are using the city jail at Cripple Creek, which has been increased by the addition of four large cells.

Several escapes have occurred from this jail during the past two years. It has always been overcrowded by reason of being used as a city lock-up, as well as a county jail.

WASHINGTON—Akron: No jail.

WELD—Greeley: A most admirable structure and most admirably kept jail. It is built of stone, with a brick addition, standing in the rear of the court house, surrounded by a grassy lawn. The cage is 18x26, with four cells 6½x9. The jail covers a ground area of 30x40 feet. It is heated by stoves, lighted by six windows and has ventilating pipes through the roof. One cell, separate, is used for women and insane temporarily held. It is connected with the city water works and has good sewer connection.

YUMA—Yuma: No jail.

JAIL CENSUS.

COUNTY	On April 1, 1899			On November 1 1899				
	Male	Female	Insane	Male	Female	Insane	Minors Received Past Six Months	
							Male	Female
Arapahoe	71	9	---	70	3	---	24	6
Archuleta	---	---	---	7	1	2	---	---
Baca	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bent	6	---	---	3	---	---	3	---
Boulder	3	---	---	6	---	---	4	---
Chaffee	4	---	---	5	---	---	4	---
Cheyenne	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Clear Creek	3	3	1	---	---	---	---	---
Conejos	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---
Costil'a	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Custer	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Delta	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dolores	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Douglas	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---
Eagle	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
Elbert	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
El Paso	12	---	---	12	1	---	7	2
Fremont	5	---	---	11	---	---	2	---
Garfield	---	---	---	2	---	---	2	---
Gilpin	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grand	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gunuison	4	---	---	4	---	---	1	---
Hinsdale	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Huerfano	2	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
Jefferson	3	---	---	2	---	---	3	---
Kiowa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kit Carson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lake	3	---	---	4	---	---	9	1
La Plata	5	---	---	3	---	---	3	1
Larimer	---	---	---	2	1	---	1	---
Las Animas	2	---	---	8	---	---	1	1
Lincoln	1	---	---	4	---	1	---	---

JAIL CENSUS—Concluded.

COUNTY	On April 1, 1899			On November 1, 1899				
	Male	Female	Insane	Male	Female	Insane	Minors Received Past Six Months	
							Male	Female
Logan	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Mesa	—	—	—	3	—	—	4	1
Mineral	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Montezuma	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Montrose	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Morgan	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Otero	4	—	—	10	—	—	3	—
Ouray	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Park	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Phillips	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pitkin	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Powers	1	—	—	4	1	—	2	1
Pueblo	37	3	4	29	—	3	35	—
Rio Blanco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Routt	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Saguache	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
San Juan	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Miguel	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
Sedgwick	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Summit	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Teller	10	—	1	30	—	1	12	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weld	7	—	—	4	—	—	7	—
Yuma	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	200	15	5	262	8	10	128	15

JAIL CENSUS.

COUNTY	On May 1, 1900				On October 1, 1900		
	Male	Female	Insane	Total for Past Six Months	Male	Female	Insane
Arapahoe	69	5	-----	682	72	9	-----
Archuleta	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Baca	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----
Bent	3	-----	-----	8	-----	-----	-----
Boulder	5	-----	-----	19	9	-----	1
Chaffee	8	-----	1	12	5	-----	-----
Cheyenne	1	-----	-----	6	3	-----	-----
Clear Creek	2	-----	-----	2	-----	1	-----
Conejos	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
Costilla	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
Custer	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Delta	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
Dolores	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
Douglas	6	-----	1	7	6	-----	-----
Eagle	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Elbert	4	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
El Paso	32	-----	-----	-----	10	2	1
Fremont	5	-----	-----	37	6	-----	-----
Garfield	-----	-----	-----	8	7	1	-----
Gilpin	2	-----	-----	4	3	-----	-----
Grand	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Guunison	2	-----	-----	13	-----	-----	-----
Hinsdale	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	-----
Huerfano	3	2	-----	25	1	-----	-----
Jefferson	3	-----	-----	14	4	-----	-----
Kiowa	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kit Carson	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
Lake	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	-----
La Plata	1	1	-----	12	1	-----	1
Larimer	3	-----	-----	17	7	-----	-----
Las Animas	6	-----	-----	42	6	-----	-----
Lincoln	3	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----
Logan	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----

JAIL CENSUS—Concluded.

COUNTY	On May 1, 1900				On October 1, 1900		
	Male	Female	Insane	Total for Past Six Months	Male	Female	Insane
Mesa	2	—	—	6	8	—	—
Mineral	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montezuma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montrose	—	—	—	10	1	—	—
Morgan	1	—	—	5	1	—	—
Otero	4	—	—	17	10	—	—
Ouray	1	—	—	8	1	—	—
Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phillips	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pitkin	3	—	—	13	1	2	—
Prowers	1	—	—	6	1	—	—
Pueblo	38	3	—	187	22	2	2
Rio Blanco	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Rio Grande	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Routt	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Saguache	3	—	—	3	2	—	—
San Juan	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
San Miguel	2	—	—	11	6	1	—
Sedgwick	3	—	—	3	1	—	—
Summit	2	—	—	6	—	—	—
Teller	17	2	—	—	13	1	1
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weld	5	—	—	5	5	—	—
Yuma	4	—	—	8	—	—	—
Totals	251	13	3	1,212	238	19	6

LOCK-UPS.

One of the first buildings to be constructed in a new town is a town calaboose or lock-up, for the temporary incarceration of offenders against local order. The offenders are principally "plain drunks." In some towns the pernicious habit of locking up children for violations of the curfew ordinance or other minor offenses has been indulged in, but the local sentiment has generally been aroused and this practice has been practically abolished in the state. One evil practice still indulged in, especially in mining camps, is the locking up of women in these small buildings, where no efficient separation is provided for the different sexes.

The condition of lock-ups is further shown in the accompanying detailed report:

ALAMOSA—In town hall, built of brick, two cells 6x8, two windows, provided with bunks and blankets.

ALTMAN—Built of wood, two cells 10x12, two windows 14x14, bedding, heated by a stove.

ANACONDA—Stone, built in 1893, two cells 8x10, two windows, bunks, four pair blankets, washed twice a month.

ASPEN—Frame, connected with fire station, where two men, under pay as firemen, also serve as jailers. The lock-up is in a large room, the floor being below the street level. There are six cells with wooden partitions and round iron bar doors. The bunks are of iron with woven wire springs. Bedding abundant and clean. The cells are lighted by a window in each, covered by a close mesh iron net. Two of the cells are lined with iron plates and are dark.

BACHELOR—Built of three-inch plank. Two cells 12x12, one window 2x3, two bunks, provided with quilts.

BLACK HAWK—Stone, built into side hill, adjoining fire station. Two wooden cells, bunks, mattresses, clean and orderly.

BOULDER—Stone, three cells 5x8, stove, electric light, four windows 3x5, six bunks, sewer connection, clean and well kept.

BRECKENRIDGE—Built of two-by-fours, floor very old, one large room with stove in center, two small holes, with iron bars, furnish light and air. Mattress and blankets laid on floor. One small, dark cell. A fire trap and totally unfit.

BRIGHTON—Brick, 12x12, two cells 4x7, one window, stove, two bunks.

BUENA VISTA—Frame, one cell, unsanitary and disgraceful. This has been repeatedly condemned by the board of county visitors.

CANON CITY—Former county jail, in basement of court house, is used. Two cells 6x10; no light. Not to be commended.

CASTLE ROCK—One cell; rarely used.

CENTRAL CITY—Two wooden cells in the rear portion of fire station; dimly lighted by one window.

COAL CREEK—Stone, built in 1885, two cells 8x10, two windows, beds and blankets.

COLORADO CITY—In basement of city hall, four cells 6x6, four windows 12x12, bunks, blankets washed twice a month. Woman's cell on first floor. The board of county visitors condemned this lock-up and recommend that the cells be removed to the main floor, where light, air and better sanitary conditions may be had.

COLORADO SPRINGS—Five iron cells in a large room on second floor of the city hall—a wooden structure. The board of county visitors, in July, 1899, reported as follows:

"In the Colorado Springs lock-up we found the jaller busy fighting bugs and cockroaches. The large iron cage in which the male prisoners are confined, occupies about half the space in a large room on the second floor of the city hall. This room has a high ceiling; it is heated by steam and lighted by three windows.

"The women's cell, in one corner of the room, is enclosed with boards, which, however, does not prevent its occupants from conversing with the male prisoners. The wall paper in this room is broken in many places, and the floor is dirty. Chief Gathright says it is impossible to keep the floor clean, as the prisoners persist in spitting through the bars. In the iron cage, freely associated with each other, were two white men, two young white boys and two young negroes. They had nothing to read, and seemed to pass the time in telling stories and chewing tobacco. This jail keeps a night watch, as it sometimes contains twenty prisoners and is hardly ever empty.

"The Blue Front restaurant furnishes each prisoner with two meals a day, at a cost to the city of 12½ cents a meal.

"Every one who knows that character building goes on in jail as well as out of it, must deplore the fact that young boys and first offenders must occupy the same cage with repeaters and hardened criminals; but until the new city hall is built there seems to be no help for it, unless the city can make some arrangement for using the county jail."

Following this report a conference was held with the city council. The aldermen then discussed the vagrancy question, debated the advisability of re-establishing the chain gang, of sending vagrants to the Helping Hand wood yard, and next conferred with the county commissioners regarding a proposal to board city prisoners at the county jail. At this conference it was adopted as the sense of the meeting:

"1. That it is discreditable to our civilization to treat as a criminal a man whose only offense is that he has no work to do and no means of support, and that without impairing the legitimate police protection, some means should be devised and adopted so that such technical violations of vagrancy law be not branded as criminal.

"2. That the worthy unemployed falling into the hands of the police be, at the discretion of the officer in charge, sent to the Helping Hand wood yard—both men and boys—without a formal charge being recorded against them.

"3. The juveniles and women convicted of crime in the city be confined in the county jail and separated from all other prisoners."

Boys and women are now sent to the county jail. Vagrants are run out of town.

CORTEZ—Built of stone, in 1888. Two 8x10 cells, three windows 28x36, stove, bunks, blankets washed once a week.

CREEDE—Built of two-by-fours in 1892. Two cells 8x12, two windows 12x24, stove, one bunk.

CRIPPLE CREEK—In city hall, built in 1898. The steel cage is of modern construction, having five cells 4x8, and a central "bull pen." Owing to the absence of proper jail facilities for the new county of Teller, the city jail room was utilized and additional cells were constructed, the city jail being lifted above the new county jail construction. The quarters are consequently greatly crowded and it is difficult to keep the place in good sanitary condition.

DEL NORTE—Built in 1895 of two by sixes, cells 10x16, four windows 12x14, bunks, blankets.

DELTA—Built of two by fours, used also as county jail.

DENVER—In basement of city hall, but practically above street level. Entrance on Fourteenth street through jailer's office. Cell work of modern steel construction. Hospital cell supplied with cots and blankets, separated by barred partition from the cage proper, which contains twelve cells with iron swing bunks. This department has little light by day. A large cage in rear has bunks and large exercise corridor. Another room without furnishings is used as "bull pen." On the main floor are quarters for women and children, with separate cells, well lighted, in basement for isolation. A matron is employed to guard the women and children and care for all such cases. The entire department for male prisoners is poorly lighted and ventilated.

DURANGO—Located in the rear of the fire station, a pressed brick structure. It has three large and roomy cages, provided with iron bunks, mattress and bedding. Light and ventilation are secured through two transoms on opposite sides of the building, which are, however, seldom opened. The cells are lined with iron and the fronts are of lattice construction. A water closet, connected with the sewer, is placed in each cell. The iron work needs painting and the floors should be kept clean.

ELYRIA—Located in brick town hall; two cells, 8x10, furnished with cots, mattresses and blankets.

ERIE—Wood; two cells, 8x4; two windows, 2x2; stove, two bunks.

EVANS—Brick; three cells, 6x10; three windows, 2x5; stove, bed.

FAIRPLAY—Wood; two cells, 8x8; no windows; stove, two bunks, mattresses and blankets.

FLORENCE—Built in 1893, in rear of room used as fire station; two cells, 8x10, with swing bunks, blankets; iron bars in door afford light; clean and orderly.

FORT COLLINS—Stone, built in 1881; one cell, 13x16, heated by stove; one bunk, blankets.

FORT MORGAN—Brick; three steel cells, one window, stove, no furnishings.

GEORGETOWN—Stone, with two cells of two by fours, bunks and bedding, stove, trap to open vault, light through bars in door, electric light attached.

GILLETT—Built of two by sixes; two cells, 5x8, three windows, 30x36; stove, no bedding.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS—Wood, two cells. This building is located on an alley in connection with the city pound. The secretary has appealed to the mayor and council to have the structure torn down. Mayor DeLan has joined in this effort, but the aldermen do not act.

GLOBEVILLE—Brick, built in 1891; two wooden cells, 7x8, in town hall on main floor; one window, 20x88; blankets, bunks.

GOLDFIELD—Built in 1900, in rear of city hall, of brick and stone, 22x22; three windows, steel cage, 17x15; four cells, bunks; fireproof and satisfactory.

GRAND JUNCTION—Built in 1888, rear of main floor of brick town hall. Brick cells with two by four roofing, iron doors; four cells, 7x8; cement floor, badly worn and broken; six iron cots, stove.

HOLYOKE—Built in 1888 of two by fours; two cells, 5x7; two windows, 15x15; beds, blankets.

LA JUNTA—Stone building on alley; two cells; new roof, water and sewer connections recently made upon request of secretary.

LAKE CITY—Wooden structure, isolated, not in satisfactory condition.

LAMAR—Two cells.

LAS ANIMAS—One cell.

LA VETA—Built in 1878, of wood; three cells, bunks.

LONGMONT—In city hall; two cells, 6x12; two windows, 2x8; bunks, blankets.

LOVELAND—One cell.

LYONS—Wood, built in 1891; three cells, 8x8; two windows, 2x2; two beds, blankets.

MANITOU—Board of County Visitors reports:

"Two iron cells situated on the first floor of the city hall. The fire department occupies the front room and the cells, closets, etc., are in the rear. The room which contains the cells is lighted by two north windows and is heated by a large stove. This room also contains a public closet, which makes it necessary to have the doors open, and, as a consequence, the floor is covered with dust blown in from the street. The jail has a neglected appearance, which is probably due to the fact that it seldom has an occupant. The marshal says that he never has more than one prisoner at a time, and in two years he has had but one female prisoner. The town board provides no work for tramps, but has authorized the marshal to feed them and then drive them out of town."

MONTROSE—Frame; burned January 30, 1898.

NEWCASTLE—Built in 1897, of stone; two cells, 6x8; one window, 10x24; blankets.

OURAY—Condemned by secretary and new structure built containing five cells; two windows, 16x20; blankets.

PUEBLO—Dark quarters in main floor of city hall, rear of fire department; four cells and "bull pen," poorly ventilated. A police matron was appointed in June, 1899, but the office has subsequently been abolished on a plea of economy. A rock pile was established early in 1900, on a vacant lot adjoining the city hall. A newspaper report says:

"In one month the board bill for the city jail was as high as \$470, and there were mornings when as many as thirty-one hoboes showed up in the police court. Now the food rate is merely nominal, while ten offenders of any kind is a large docket. This is directly traceable to the rock pile, in the opinion of the police authorities. No hobo wants more than one trial of it, and when he gets away he spreads the news among the fraternity. Judge Druley believes in a workhouse for women offenders, though this class are few in Pueblo.

"Some years ago the deputies in the sheriff's office made what was known as the 'round-up' every night, going in wagons to the places frequented by the hoboes and gathering them in by dozens. This practice was discontinued a long time ago and would be productive of barren results if tried now.

"The rock pile industry has grown to some extent, now being surrounded by a high board fence. There are very few workers there, however, and the rock pile looms up over the fence. The longest sentence given a prisoner on the pile is ninety days, and that more than suffices. The product of 'Druleyville,' as the stockade has been named, is used on the streets by the street commissioner."

RED CLIFF—Three cells.

RICO—Built of stone in 1893; one cell, 10x12; steam heat, electric light, two windows, two bunks.

ROCKVALE—Built of wood in 1886; two cells, 6x8; two windows, 8x10; mattresses and blankets.

SAGUACHE—Two cells.

SALIDA—Built of two by fours; four cells, 6x8; one window, 42x30; no bunks, blankets. Conditions very bad. Place repeatedly condemned by board of county visitors. "The marshal says he is ashamed to put any human being in such a place, but has had it so full there was only standing room."

SILVER PLUME—Three cells.

SILVERTON—This is a fire trap of the worst kind. It is constructed of wood and situated on an alley, being in the rear of the fire house where ap-

paratus used by a volunteer department is stored, but not connected. No officer sleeps in the building, and only the night marshal keeps a key. In the event of fire, which will certainly occur along that alley some day, prompt action will be required to prevent the burning of prisoners who may be confined at such time.

Three cells of open bar construction; mattresses and blankets are laid upon the floor. This lock-up is scrubbed in the spring and sometimes in the fall.

TRINIDAD—Board of county visitors has repeatedly condemned this lockup. It is located in a cellar under the city hall, dark and poorly ventilated. Iron cots and blankets.

WALSENBURG—Recently recaged and improved.

CHILD SAVING IN COLORADO.

Under this head is included all the effort made by the state and by private societies to give relief permanently, to care for and to protect and assist children either totally dependent or temporarily in need of care and attention.

The citizens of the state generally are not informed regarding the work of the state and of private associations in the care and treatment of children, and they are consequently unable to wisely discriminate in their support by money, attention, or friendly interest.

The State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children has been established a number of years and has won the approval of all citizens who have any knowledge of its operations. Under the laws of this state, all officials, county or municipal, being legally notified of the presence of a dependent, neglected or maltreated child in any community, may institute steps as specified in the law to secure the commitment of such a child to the care and custody of the state in the institution provided by legislative appropriations.

This state home receives no financial support from private sources. No individual, church or society contributes to its support, and the several counties of the state are not required to make any further expenditure than the cost of transporting children committed by the County Courts to this state institution. It is controlled by a board serving without compensation, the members of which are appointed by the governor. This board of control takes an active interest in the welfare of the state home, appoints the superintendent and agents, inquires carefully into the management of the home, makes careful investigations of all private homes in which children from the state home may be placed, and thereafter regularly inspects such homes and guards against any injustice to children thus placed out in private homes. No fees or commissions are paid to any employe of the state home for children received or for those placed in private homes. Any citizen may apply to the state home for a child, and, upon approval, the child may be placed in the custody of the applicant, and, after a proper time has elapsed, the child may be permanently adopted by the applicant.

While children thus committed to the state home are in the custody of the home, they are properly housed, well fed, clothed, trained and educated, competent employes and teachers being employed.

It is the purpose of the state to care for all dependent, neglected and maltreated children found within the limits of the state, and no city or county official shall cause to be expended any sum of money in the care of such children by private societies or individuals. Neither may city nor county officials officially permit a totally dependent, neglected or maltreated child to be surrendered to the care of private institutions or individuals.

When a child is committed to the State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children, the state becomes thereby its legal guardian and the parents of such child lose all legal right and title. To recover such child thereafter, the parent can only do so by making application to adopt such child from the home. The state does not undertake the temporary care of children with the view to returning them to the parents whenever they shall so desire. The purpose is to totally divorce neglected and maltreated children from their parents because of the fact of neglect and ill treatment, or because the child is believed to be in danger of future ruin by the improper life and associations of the parents.

It will be seen that it is extremely desirous that court officials and county authorities act carefully and with good judgment to the end that no child be separated forever from its parent or parents unless it is fully believed that the future welfare of the child makes such action necessary. Occasionally, at rare intervals, it may be that an unwise commitment of children is made, resulting in lasting and irreparable injury to the parent or parents. The purpose of this law is not to wrest children from their parents in times of dire distress, but to rescue children from parents who willfully neglect all parental duties or who cruelly abuse them, endangering health and their future life.

Should it appear subsequent to the commitment of children that a wrong has been done to parents and that parents are able and willing to provide for such children, in the wisdom of the board of control, such children may be returned to such parents by process of legal adoption and thereby correct what may seem to be an error of judgment in the commitment. In a careful administration of the law in the spirit in which it was enacted, such instances will be rare.

The field for charitable endeavor in regard to the care of children, however, is not fully covered by the State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children. There is a field for private charity in the temporary care of children during the time when one or both parents are totally unable to give the care and attention to the children that health and the future of the child require. Consequently private orphanages under private control have been established in the state, the value of each of which depending not alone upon the social and financial standing of the persons represented on the board of management, but upon the value of services rendered by the management. The value of such private institutions depends upon the results accomplished.

Denver Orphans' Home.

One of the oldest private orphanages in the state is the Denver Orphans' Home Association, located at the corner of Sixteenth avenue and Race street, Denver. The officers and various committees of this association are given for the purpose of indicating the standing which this association has in the community:

Board of Managers for 1900—Mrs. O. E. LeFevre, president; Mrs. William Cooke Daniels, Mrs. Rodney Curtis, Mrs. Frank Trumbull and Mrs. Wm. H. James, vice presidents; Mrs. George A. Bushnell, secretary; Mrs. T. T. Cornforth, treasurer; Mrs. J. G. Kilpatrick, auditor.

COMMITTEES.

Admission and Dismission—Mrs. Wm. H. James, Mrs. E. S. Kassler, Mrs. John Arkins, Mrs. Rodney Curtis, Mrs. J. G. Kilpatrick.

House—Mrs. Frank Trumbull, Mrs. J. G. Kilpatrick, Mrs. Harry Van Mater, Mrs. J. M. Terry, Mrs. Rodney Curtis.

Purchasing—Mrs. Advin C. Dake, Mrs. Wm. Byrd Page, Mrs. H. W. Hardinge, Mrs. E. S. Kassler, Mrs. E. I. Shannon.

Clothing—Mrs. John Arkins, Mrs. E. I. Shannon, Mrs. G. W. Ballantine, Mrs. Edward Eddy, Mrs. O. D. Cass.

Education—Mrs. Wm. Byrd Page, Mrs. E. S. Kassler, Mrs. Frank Trumbull, Mrs. O. D. Cass, Mrs. C. B. Berger.

Sabbath—Mrs. E. I. Shannon, Mrs. H. T. Rogers, Mrs. Wm. Byrd Page, Mrs. G. W. Ballantine, Mrs. A. C. Dake.

Nursery—Mrs. Wm. Cooke Daniels, Mrs. J. McC. Terry, Mrs. Harry Van Mater, Mrs. H. W. Hardinge, Mrs. Edward Eddy.

Membership—Mrs. Chas. B. Berger, Mrs. H. T. Rogers, Mrs. A. C. Dake, Mrs. Wm. Cooke Daniels, Mrs. Wm. H. James.

Advisory Board—Wm. Byrd Page, Wm. Cooke Daniels, Owen E. LeFevre, Rodney Curtis, George A. Bushnell, Edwin S. Kassler.

Mrs. O. E. LeFevre reports to this office as follows:

"On March 4, 1877, this association became a body corporate under the laws of Colorado. No institution in our state has ever had a more faithful band of conscientious, earnest workers than the twenty-one ladies who administer the affairs of this home. The managers are chosen from the various Protestant churches of this city. When first established, only orphans were eligible, but soon it was found necessary to admit half-orphans, as so many of this class, through death or desertion, were found in dire need and vicious surroundings. With the rapid increase of this commonwealth the work has been broadened until now the doors of the home are opened to any destitute or neglected child whose claim for charity is established with the careful committee on admission and dismission. Many of the children who come only require shelter temporarily.

"The Denver Orphans' Home has at present no age limit. In the cottage managed and supported by the young ladies' auxiliary, babies from one day old to three years are admitted and cared for by a competent nurse. Children over three and under seven attend a kindergarten conducted in the home. Those older attend the public schools. Their manual training is the daily practical work of the household under the careful supervision of the faithful matron, Miss Florence Cromwell, who for the past three years has given to this work a perfect consecration of intellect, heart and energy, which stands for much in character building among these little unfortunates committed to her care.

"All children subject to adoption have been, for the past three years, turned over to the State Home. The state provides that the superintendent shall visit and inspect the adopted children after they are placed in private

homes. This very necessary care our home could not exercise with its limited and uncertain income. Experience has proved it a very necessary measure, since many people adopt children solely that they may have service unpaid, save with poor food and poorer clothing.

"The current expenses for the year ending November 1, 1899, were \$7,647.63. Many months more than one hundred children were cared for, and the average for the entire year was ninety-four. Current expenses for the year, ending November 1, 1900, were \$7,695.54; the average enrollment 113 children, making the cost for maintenance of each child \$68.10 per annum, or \$5.68 per month. Towards this sum the Charity Organization Society contributes \$3,600 yearly. The friends of the children, donations from friends of the home, and membership fees, make up the remainder, so that always thus far in the institution's history has it been possible for the treasurer to balance her books at the close of each year.

"Many of the children are absolute charity cases. When there is the ability to contribute to the support of a child by the surviving parent, the board always insists it shall be done, however small the sum paid, as such measure is deemed for the best good of parent and child. Ruskin said: 'It is the duty of a state to see that every child therein born should be well housed, fed, clothed and educated until it attain years of discretion.' Homeless children of a community demand pity and aid. Sometime, by gift or bequest, this shall be a model home, where girls shall be taught to cook, to sew, to do all that ennobles womanhood—boys, the useful arts and trades, the equipments that fit them for life's struggle, developing special traits and latent talents that shall make wage earners with a purpose in life, a joy in its possession."

The annual report for the year, ending October 1, 1900, to the Charity Organization Society, shows 139 children received, 117 returned to parents and friends, three transferred to the State Home, six deaths, one committed to the State Industrial School, two placed out at work. The average for the year was 113. The financial receipts from friends of children amounted to \$2,122.25.

St. Clara's Orphanage.

Located at Eleventh and Curtis streets, Denver. Organized in 1838. New building erected in 1898 and the work extended. The Sisters in charge of this orphanage maintain a most excellent institution, its sanitary condition being maintained on a high order of excellence. The children are well housed, well fed, are given the best of attention and are given instruction in the daily parochial school. The population averages 125, and for the support of the orphanage, parents of the children contribute but a small proportion of the receipts. No restrictions are made regarding admission, but all children are taken to the capacity of the school, regardless of religious belief of parents. No placing out in private homes is attempted and parents may withdraw their children when they so desire. Foundlings and waifs are not received.

Mt. St. Vincent's Orphanage.

Located in North Denver. It was founded by Bishop Machebeuf twenty years ago. Its management is excellent, but the Sisters of Charity continually undertake more work than their financial resources justify. In response to a request from this office for information, the following report was received:

"Our orphans who remain are given an education that would place them in the seventh grade of our public schools. The girls are taught housework and plain sewing. As yet we have no special industry for boys. Those who have no parents or guardians are placed in homes. Since 1898 we have found good homes for twenty-five children, who are visited by our Sisters, and are also in correspondence with them.

"The requirements for admission are as follows: All half or entire orphans, irrespective of creed, nationality or money, are received. No child is turned away while there is a vacant bed. The only exception made is in the case of colored children and those who are vicious. In justice to others such are not admitted."

Number of children received from November 1, 1898, to November 1, 1900..	550
Number of children in the house at present.....	195
Money received since 1898.....	\$15,904 35
Money expended since 1898.....	15,000 65

A charge of \$7.00 a month is made where parents or guardians can afford this sum, but there was last year an average of only forty-two paid for out of an average of 187 cared for.

Both of these orphanages assert that less than two-thirds of the parents committing children visit them or make inquiries by mail. Often the parents, after a time, cease contributing to their support.

The Pueblo Children's Home.

Located in Pueblo, in a two-story and basement brick building, set in grounds of good dimensions. Mrs. Gray, superintendent. This is the outgrowth of Mrs. Gray's individual efforts, and is now under the support of the Associated Charities of Pueblo, assisted by funds from private sources and from parents, guardians and friends of children. From this orphanage over 130 children have been placed in homes in a period of eight years, mostly in Pueblo county. The population averages fifty. The same complaint of indifference of guardians and parents and lack of support occurs here.

The Children's Home Society of Colorado.

This society has been in operation for a number of years. It is officered as follows:

President, Wm. Byrd Page; secretary, Theodore Davis Boal; treasurer, Francis W. Loveland; vice presidents, Walter Fairbanks, Rev. H. Martyn Hart, Mrs. George J. Boal, Mrs. James H. Robin.

Board of Directors—Charles D. Hayt, legal counsellor; Dr. Mary B. Bates, Mrs. Harry H. Lee, J. A. Ferguson, F. W. Ingersoll, all of Denver; Mrs. M. D. Thatcher, Pueblo; Francis H. Hill and Mrs. Elizabeth C. L. Goddard, Colorado Springs; Mrs. Charles Newman, Durango; Mrs. Hattie E. Williams, Boulder, together with the foregoing officers.

Executive Committee—Walter Fairbanks, chairman; Mrs. J. H. Robin, Mrs. Richard C. Campbell, Mrs. George J. Boal, and the president, secretary and treasurer.

Temporary Home Board—Dr. Mary Barker Bates, chairman; Mrs. James H. Robin, Mrs. William Byrd Page, Mrs. Francis W. Loveland, Mrs. Charles B. Van Zant and Miss Buttles.

Mrs. H. S. Maginnis, state superintendent; B. W. E. Jennens, field superintendent.

The temporary home board has charge of the temporary home at 3545 Raleigh street, near Elitch's Gardens, which has this year been purchased and furnished by special subscriptions.

In response to a request for a report the following was received:

"Our" society, which was organized in 1892, is the Colorado branch of the National Children's Home Society, to which, along with some thirty other

state branches, we are affiliated, and to which we make a report annually. We have advisory boards all over the state, who report to our superintendent cases of homeless children who can be legally surrendered for adoption, and who also receive and report applications for children. The Denver local board superintends the temporary home at 3545 Raleigh street, towards which branch of our work the Charity Organization Society of Denver contributes \$400 a year. Our superintendent has a salary of \$30.00 a month, our agent \$40.00, and expenses, and the matron at the home \$20.00. No one else of our workers receives any salary, and no commissions on collections are paid. The small house used as a temporary home has been bought this year and furnished by special subscriptions.

"The average cost per child placed, including those returned for replacement, has been less than \$40.00. This is a very low rate indeed when compared with the cost of keeping a child in an institution.

"Our society has no difficulty in finding homes for young children, such as is often experienced by state institutions. We have worked in the most unobtrusive way and sometimes have been much hampered for want of funds. But we firmly believe what the judges at the World's Fair stated in the diploma of highest honors granted to the society of which we are a branch, that 'this method is the most aggressively humane movement to arrest the growth of the dangerous classes.'"

Children on hand, November 1, 1898.....	4
Children received for first time.....	122
Children returned for replacement (counting no child twice).....	52
	178
Children placed in families for first time.....	100
Children replaced	42
Children returned to parents or guardians.....	21
Children died.....	9
Children on hand, November 1, 1900.....	6
	178
Amount paid out for salaries.....	\$1,233 95
For publishing paper, stationery, etc.....	245 35
Transportation of children.....	206 20
Maintenance of children, board, clothing, medical expense, etc....	1,594 38
	\$3,277 88
Balance on hand, May 31, 1898.....	\$ 212 07
Received of Charity Organization Society of Denver.....	800 00
Cash received from donations and other sources.....	2,259 45
	\$3,271 52
Deficit.....	\$ 6.36

In order that certain statements in the foregoing may be more fully understood, the following letter from Rev. H. H. Hart, superintendent of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, is given:

"Formerly the National Children's Home Society was an executive corporation having a direct control in the several affairs of the state societies which were connected with it. The national society was given the right to dictate in the appointment of state superintendents and in other matters connected with the work of the state societies.

"Within the past few years a change has taken place. The national society has ceased to exercise any executive function, and has become a federation of the state societies, exercising no control over their internal affairs. An annual conference is held, but it exercises no control over the state societies. The state societies are affiliated with the national society, and do make an annual report to it.

"I believe that most of the state societies are improving their methods and are becoming more cautious and scrupulous in their work. I know this to be the case with reference to the societies of Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. We are exercising care in the matter of breaking up homes, and are scrutinizing carefully the applications for the care of illegitimate children. We are supervising our children more carefully and are scrutinizing homes offered for children faithfully.

"In the four states which I have mentioned, supervision and investigation by the state board of charities is welcomed and courted. The only trouble we have in this state, is that the state board is not able to give as much attention to our work as we would like to have them give. I believe that all child-saving organizations and institutions should be under a rigid state supervision for the protection of the children and the public alike."

During the past two years complaints were made in this office by two mothers of the placing of their children in improper homes, by this society. One case was settled promptly by the return of the child to the mother, all parties readily consenting. In the other case the society denied the charges, asserted that the child had been properly placed, and declined to alter its action.

A new society, operating under the title "The Colorado Home Finding Association," was found to be operating in this state late in November, 1900, but efforts made by this office to learn anything of it have proven unavailing. The alleged superintendent stated that he had resigned, and a Denver pastor, whose name had been given as a warm supporter of the society, stated that he had no knowledge of it.

The Home League of America.

National Board of Directors—Jay M. Lind, Ogden Whitlock, Rev. J. A. Da Foe, George A. Armstrong, Cora E. Lind, Denver; W. T. Booth, A. E. Carlton, Jensina Thompson, Cripple Creek; Jesse McDonald, Chas. L. Payne, Leadville; Silas H. Schellenger, Boulder; J. H. Newkirk, James A. McCandless, Florence; Samuel G. Porter, Victor.

In the summer of 1897, Jay M. Lind rented an old building at Fourth and Downing avenues, and started the Home League of America, for the protection, care and education of girls and boys, with or without parents. Membership, \$2.00 a year. Number of subscribers, 3,000. He traveled extensively about the state, visiting all the smaller towns and isolated camps, gathering in children and soliciting funds for his work. At the rented quarters in Denver he established the home, placing therein the children he had secured. For a time they were sent to the public school, but now an effort is made to teach them at the home. In spite of meager financial support he has continued his work until by June, 1900, he could report that 650 children had been in this home from its beginning. He established a branch in Cripple Creek, and another in Victor. In 1899 a home in Leadville, established by J. A. Da Foe, proved too great a burden for him, and this was turned over to the Home League. This year, through assistance obtained in Florence, another branch is to be started there.

Mrs. Lind, superintendent of the Denver branch, in reply to an inquiry, says:

"The Home League institutions now in operation are located in Denver, Leadville and Cripple Creek. Those in course of promotion, Victor and Florence.

"These homes are supported by board money, membership dues, and private business industries. We reach these particular classes of children, viz.: Paid, or partly so, being the children of single working parents; those of broken down or temporarily distressed mothers, which are generally taken without charge, and children whose physical condition renders them undesirable for adoption, and therefore not reached by the state institutions.

"The most of the children are received in the homes without being required to remain any specified time, while a number, when in our discretion it is deemed advisable for the child's best interest, are bound over until eighteen years of age.

"We do not adopt children from our homes."

The home board consists of Geo. W. Armstrong, Major Ogden Whitlock, Cora E. Lind and Jay M. Lind.

The Home League has a constitution and by-laws, with rules and regulations regarding conduct, discipline, classes of children admitted, employment, health and sanitation. How well the rules are followed may be determined by an inspection of the premises. Lack of financial means and efficient help is plainly apparent. Mr. Lind is kept busy traveling about the state and can not give necessary personal attention to the routine of management of any of these homes.

In 1899 his resident manager in Cripple Creek was arrested and tried in the County Court for cruelty.

On June 16, 1900, fire destroyed the Leadville home, resulting in the death of four children. This fire was due to lack of proper supervision of the premises by employes in charge, the chief person in authority being absent from the city. After the fire, citizens of Leadville made an inquiry of the situation and a subscription fund was raised for the support of this home. A local board of citizens was named to supervise the work.

The building used by the Home League in Denver is in a dilapidated condition; the premises by no means clean, and the appearance of the children indicates lack of tidiness. What the condition of the sleeping quarters, quality and amount of food provided, bathing facilities, etc., are, is not known by this office. It is clearly evident that the Home League management is undertaking a work entirely beyond their financial resources.

Fries' Orphanage.

The Rev. A. A. Fries came from Nebraska and started an orphanage in Pueblo. He traveled about this state, Wyoming, New Mexico and western Kansas and Nebraska soliciting both children and funds. He rented three small brick cottages on the northern edge of the city, placed his wife in charge, and endeavored to give the children good care, good food and good clothing. He was evidently much in earnest and was devoted to the work, desiring to make the children happy. The secretary of this board visited the place on two occasions, but secured little information of the plans and purposes of this orphanage, owing to the absence of Mr. Fries and the illness of his wife. A conference was held with the ministerial association of Pueblo and that body appointed a committee of citizens to investigate and report. The result was an unqualified endorsement by the Pueblo pastors.

On May 20, 1900, Calvin Kimblern, colored, an employe at the Fries Orphanage, shot and killed two inmates, Ethel Straussens, aged 13, and Jessie Skaggs,

aged 11, and seriously wounded his wife, Mrs. Mattie Kimblern. Kimblern was a recently discharged soldier, having served in the Philippines, and had been employed but three weeks as cook. He was arrested in Denver, returned to Pueblo, where a mob captured and lynched him on the night of May 22. The manager of the orphanage, the Rev. A. A. Fries, upon the advice of his friends, disappeared from the city and took refuge with Rev. James Sheperd at La Junta, which is the latter's home. On May 24 a mass meeting of Pueblo citizens was held to discuss the situation and a committee of citizens was appointed to take charge of the children at the home. Mr. H. M. Morse, a very superior man, was given personal charge. This committee of citizens visited Mr. Fries at La Junta, consulted with him about the institution, and on June 5, at a second meeting of citizens, the committee reported that they had taken seventeen children from the home and had sent them to persons obligated by relationship or otherwise to care for them; of the twenty-eight remaining, seven had been admitted from Pueblo, six from Wyoming, three from New Mexico and the remainder from four towns in the state. The committee recommended that of this twenty-eight, four should go to the State Home, eleven be returned to their families, four should be returned to Las Animas county, and ten would require further disposition. The result was that on June 10 the citizens of Pueblo refused to return the ten waifs to the charge of Mr. Fries and Mr. Sheperd, reporting that, in their judgment, the tragedy was directly due to the "incompetency and criminal neglect of Fries" and children not otherwise disposed of were placed in the Pueblo Children's Home, operated under the sanction of the Pueblo Associated Charities. Rev. Fries left the city owing debts to the amount of \$600 and taking two carloads of furniture which he had accumulated, to La Junta, where he endeavored in vain to secure the sanction of the citizens to reopen for business at that place.

Brightside.

Ralph Field and his wife have undertaken for about ten years to give home and training to young boys. Three years ago, through the liberality of a citizen of Denver, Mr. Field was enabled to make a purchase of a farm tract, ten miles north of Denver, across the county line in Jefferson county, where he has constructed a two-story frame building. At one time he had an average of over sixty boys, but during the past year this has been reduced to about twenty-five. Owing to lack of money and an inability to manage finances carefully, Mr. Field is continually in arrears in his obligations and it is at times a problem how to provide maintenance from day to day. Complaints from unpaid employes have been made at this office from time to time. The State Board of Charities and Correction has disapproved this alleged school and the methods of Mr. Field and does not believe it worthy of support. Mr. Field may have excellent ideas, but he shows no managerial ability and the results accomplished by him in his work are not satisfactory. By publishing, occasionally, an attractive paper descriptive of his plans, he secures considerable revenue through the mails from people uninformed of the actual conditions. His main purpose seems to be to build up a school of training for poor boys, to make them self-supporting by giving them instruction in mechanics and in farming.

The Colorado Colored Home and Orphanage Association.

Located at 52 South Santa Fe avenue, Denver. P. E. Spratlin, M. D., president; J. W. Jackson, vice president; Geo. S. Contee, secretary; Mrs. Lue Knight, treasurer; Mrs. Ada McCowan, matron.

The association was organized in October, 1900, by incorporation. It was started about eighteen months previous to that time as a private institution

by Mrs. McCowan. Its object is to provide a home for homeless colored children and aged colored women. It also receives children who have guardians or relatives who will contribute to their support. It is managed by a board of directors and supported by private donations, mostly from colored people. It has a well defined purpose, is carefully supervised in its management and appears to be worthy of public confidence and support.

Belle Lenox Nursery.

Located at 1018 South Fifteenth street, Denver. Organized in 1897 by Mrs. A. C. Peck for the care of orphans, motherless children and as a day nursery for children of working women. It is understood that children are placed out from this institution, but there is no report on this subject in this office. In February, 1900, it was reported that 168 had been cared for to that date; average number, fifty; expenses for the year, \$3,295.27; receipts, \$1,647.21.

OTHER CHILD SAVING WORK.

In addition to the homes and orphanages, as outlined in the foregoing pages, other societies and organizations are engaged in work in which children are considered.

Mothers' and Children's Home.

Located at Thirty-second and Curtis streets, Denver. Mrs. Anna Marshall Cochran, President; Mrs. F. P. Silvernail, treasurer.

Managed by a board of directors. This society receives an appropriation from the Charity Organization Society and further receipts are from earnings and donations.

The object of this society is to furnish homes for mothers and their children, the mothers going out to work and paying for their support in the home. In connection with this is maintained a maternity hospital for worthy women.

Colorado Cottage Home.

Located at 635 Pearl street. Organized in 1887 under W. C. T. U. auspices. The purpose of this institution is to afford a refuge for unfortunate and depraved girls. At the annual state convention of the W. C. T. U., held at La Junta in September, 1899, it was reported that this institution had saved 700 girls. Mrs. Antoinette A. Hawley is president and Miss Lena A. Dwight corresponding secretary. The operations of this society are not made public without W. C. T. U. circles. It is not known whether children born in this home are placed out in private homes or are dismissed with the mothers.

Florence Crittenton Home.

Located at 4901 West Colfax avenue. This society is in correspondence and under the advice of the National Florence Crittenton Association, having headquarters in Washington, D. C. It has corresponding friends and local circles in a number of towns of the state. It is managed by committees of ladies and has an advisory board of ministers and doctors of Denver.

It receives an annual appropriation from the Charity Organization Society, from earnings and from donations.

This society does rescue work among fallen women, furnishes them with a home in times of sickness, gives them training and assists them to become self-supporting in honorable work. All maternity cases are cared for by the medical staff. During the past year thirty-seven girls were received, making a total of fifty-two girls cared for, and forty-one babies were likewise received. The effort of this society is to persuade the girls to retain, support and care for their children, but where the mothers wish to abandon their offspring this society disposes of them, either by placing out or by delivering the children to other societies engaged in the placing out work.

A branch of this society exists in Colorado Springs, where girls are cared for.

A similar institution, known as the Mercedes Home, was established in Pueblo in 1897 by citizens interested in rescue work. In April, 1900, this home was turned over to the W. T. C. U. Society.

House of the Good Shepherd.

Located at Cedar and Evans streets, Denver. Founded in 1883 by Bishop Machebeuf. This society, under the auspices of Catholic Sisters, receives an appropriation from the Charity Organization Society of Denver, and from donations.

For the year ending October 31, 1900, the Sisters report 127 inmates received and a total of 265 cared for. Of these only nineteen were paid for by friends.

From a recent report to this office the purposes of this society are here-with set forth:

"The aim of this institution is to afford a refuge for women and girls who, having strayed from the path of virtue, desire to reform their lives. As there are hospitals for the relief of corporal maladies, it is fitting that there should also be asylum where those suffering from moral infirmities may receive the care and attention necessary to restore them to health.

"With this object in view, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd devote themselves to the work of raising the fallen, receiving all who come voluntarily, however destitute they may be, providing for all their wants, nursing them in sickness and encouraging them to begin a new life.

"Besides this primary work, there is in connection with the home a department for younger girls who, through various causes, are in need of protection. This department is entirely separate from the former, the inmates having no communication with those of the other class. All are supposed to enter voluntarily, or, in case of the younger girls, to be placed in the institution by parents or other lawful guardians. Those who enter of their own accord are welcome to remain as long as they wish to do so. Parents who place their children in the Sisters' care are free to take them at any time. Those of an age to work, when leaving the home are provided with good situations, and the Sisters interest themselves in their welfare as long as it is possible for them to do so."

Colorado Humane Society.

Headquarters, Jacobson building, Denver.

Directors—Walter Cheesman, Ann Hunt, William Smedley, George A. Harvey, Robert M. Golder, Wm. N. Byers, R. W. Woodbury, Geo. F. Dunklee, Jacob J. Elliott, John F. Farley, A. G. Rhoads, C. S. Thomas, E. K. Whitehead, Edmund D. Davis and W. G. Alexander.

Officers—Walter Cheesman, president; W. N. Byers, vice president; A. G. Rhoads, treasurer; E. K. Whitehead, secretary.

This society was organized under special statute and has agencies all over the state, 300 agents corresponding with the central office. Besides the human-work regarding animals, the society makes investigations and, if necessary, prosecutes cases in court for cruelty to children. In Arapahoe county during the past year the society reports the cases of 428 girls and 180 boys dealt with during that time. The society caused the commitment of ten children to the State Home, nine to the State Industrial Schools, and fifty-one to private homes and asylums.

This society receives an appropriation in Arapahoe county from the Charity Organization Society and is otherwise supported by private contributions.

Working Boys' Home.

Located at 1129 South Fifteenth street, Denver. W. W. Crawford, superintendent. Mrs. W. N. Byers established this home in February, 1893, and has been active in watching over its affairs. In a recent report to this office she writes:

"Our main object has been to make a real home for boys that were wholly without relatives and friends, to give them a fair education, taking them through the eighth grade if possible. The boys we have had longest are our banner boys and they seem, unconsciously, to control the new element. They all live up to their cheerful, loving surroundings. The home has been particularly successful in building up genuine worth of character in boys who were taken from vicious surroundings.

"The home is fairly flooded with applications from parents who seem able to provide for their children, but who are anxious to shirk all personal responsibility by placing them in the care of others for a few paltry dollars per month. This is doubtless best for the boys, but very bad for the parents and the state. In the name of all that is good, this practice should be discouraged. If necessary, there should be legislation in regard to the matter, and I really wish some live, energetic, influential person would present the facts during the coming session.

"We usually have twenty-five boys in the home.

"The entire expense for the past two years for clothing, shoes, coal, gas, water, groceries, medicine, bedding, household furnishing, salary of superintendent and wages for our one servant, the cook, amount to \$4,413.37. Our boys are very much better fed and clothed than such children usually are, as their appearance will attest."

The officers of the Working Boys' Home are: Mrs. W. N. Byers, president; Mrs. W. S. Ward, secretary; Miss L. Kountz, treasurer.

Haymarket Haven.

Located at 1148 Broadway, Denver. Mrs. A. C. Peck, superintendent. Supported entirely by private donations, and exclusively managed and controlled by Mrs. Peck. Organized in 1893. Girls between the ages of twelve and eighteen are cared for, given industrial training, and employment is found for them. In February, 1900, there were sixty inmates and five teachers. Total number enrolled to date, 350. Expenses, \$4,240.27; receipts, \$2,577.90.

Girls' Friendly Club.

Located at 808 Thirteenth street. Mrs. A. C. Peck, superintendent. Supported by earnings and private donations, and exclusively managed and con-

trolled by Mrs. Peck. Here self-supporting girls may find a home at a cost proportionate to the earning capacity of each. For the year ending February, 1900, the expenses were \$3,439.45; receipts, \$3,506.53. Average number boarded, twenty-five; accommodations for thirty-two.

HOSPITALS.

A number of the counties maintain hospitals by appropriations from the fund provided by law for the support of the poor. In a number of the smaller counties the hospital is managed in connection with the county home where aged dependents are kept. The tendency of the times indicates that hospital facilities are of more service and are of more benefit to a community than county homes or large poor farms indifferently managed.

Herewith is given a list of the hospitals of the state with brief mention thereto:

Arapahoe County Hospital, Denver. Totally dependent patients given service without cost. Private patients received by payment of regular charges. During 1900 a new building was constructed on the premises, at a cost of \$45,000, for the purpose of caring for insane temporarily in charge of the county. This detention hospital will be used as portion of the regular hospital as soon as the state relieves Arapahoe county from the burden of the care of insane awaiting admission to the state hospital at Pueblo.

St. Anthony's Hospital, West Colfax avenue, Denver. Established in 1892 by the Order of Franciscan Sisters. In 1900 a \$20,000 addition was constructed, connected with the main building by a sun porch. This hospital has a capacity for 250 patients. This hospital receives an appropriation from the Denver Charity Organization Society.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Eighteenth avenue and Humboldt street, Denver. Conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Established in 1878. In 1890 a four-story front, costing \$65,000, was built, and in August, 1899, corner-stone was laid for a new main building, completed during the year 1900.

Denver Homoeopathic Hospital, Park avenue and Humboldt street. Opened as a college in October, 1894. Hospital building opened January, 1899. By a free bed fund patients unable to pay for their accommodations are cared for. A free dispensary, open daily, is in operation.

The Steele Hospital, Denver. For the benefit of those suffering from certain contagious diseases. There are four cottages.

St. Luke's Hospital, Nineteenth avenue and Pearl street, Denver. Under auspices of a board of managers and a ladies' aid society. This hospital receives the support of members of the St. John's Episcopal parish. This hospital cared for free patients in 1899 at a cost of \$6,642.94, and in 1900 at a cost of \$3,826.88.

National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Colfax avenue and Jackson street, Denver. Opened in December, 1899. Samuel Grabfelder, Louisville, Ky., president board of control; Alfred Muller, Denver, secretary. This is a modern and completely equipped hospital for the care of patients suffering with tuberculosis. Only charity cases are received, and patients are given hospital treatment for a period of six months, although extended time may be given under special agreement. This hospital is open to all persons without restriction as to religion or place of residence. A guarantee is required that the patient, if discharged and desiring to remain in Colorado, will be furnished means sufficient to prevent his becoming a public charge upon the city of Denver.

Mercy Sanatorium, Sixteenth avenue and Milwaukee street, Denver. Under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy. Corner-stone laid November 22, 1900.

University Hospital, Boulder. Under the management of the State University. Accommodations for forty patients.

Colorado Sanitarium, Boulder. Under the auspices of the Seventh Day Adventists and associated with the Battle Creek, Mich., institution.

Chaffee County Hospital. Operated in connection with the county home, three miles from Salida. Excellent sanitary condition.

Rio Grande Hospital, Salida. Managed by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Employees' Relief Association. Only employes of the railroad are admitted.

St. Joseph's Hospital and Sanitarium, Georgetown. Managed by the Sisters of St. Joseph.

Glockner Sanitarium, Colorado Springs. Managed by the Sisters of Charity. Designed especially for the care of consumptives. In 1900 arrangements were made for the erection of a hospital ward for charity cases.

St. Francis' Hospital, Colorado Springs. Capacity, sixty rooms, with wards for children, women and men.

El Paso County Hospital. Located west of Colorado Springs. Erected in 1900, at a cost of \$25,000. This is a model county hospital and complete in every detail.

Montcalm Sanitarium, Manitou. Conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.

St. Nicholas' Hospital, Cripple Creek. Conducted by the Sisters of Mercy. Opened in 1898, at a cost of \$12,000. Complete in arrangements and equipment.

St. Joseph's Hospital and Sanitarium, Glenwood Springs. Conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.

Lake County Hospital, Leadville. Repaired and improved in 1900. Wards for male and female inmates and operating room. Managed in connection with a county home.

St. Vincent's Hospital, Leadville. Conducted by the Sisters of Charity. New addition constructed in 1900 to contain office, operating room, eight wards and private rooms at an estimated cost of \$32,000.

St. Luke's Hospital, Leadville. Conducted by Dr. W. D. Beeby.

Mercy Hospital, Durango. Conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.

Trinity Sanitarium, Trinidad. An old hotel remodeled and managed by two doctors. Temporary hospital relief given upon order of the county officials.

San Rafael Hospital, Trinidad. Conducted by the Sisters of Charity.

St. Mary's Hospital, Grand Junction. Conducted by the Sisters of Charity.

Santa Fe Hospital, La Junta. Patients admitted are employes of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Ouray. Conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.

Citizens' Hospital, Aspen. Conducted by a board of managers of citizens and supported by its earnings and by subscribers who have privileges of the hospital.

Pueblo Hospital, Pueblo. Managed by the Woman's Hospital Association. Miss Susan Bierbower, superintendent.

St. Mary's Sanitarium, Pueblo. Conducted by the Sisters of Charity.

Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Hospital, Pueblo. Dr. R. W. Corwin, superintendent. Employes of the company only admitted.

Woodcroft Sanatorium, Pueblo. Dr. Hubert Work, superintendent. Main building three stories in height, erected in 1900, for the treatment of nervous diseases and private cases of insanity.

San Miguel Hospital, Telluride. C. W. de Lannoy, manager.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETIES.

Only three cities of the state have organized charity associations. In the other cities and towns of the state there are various forms of organizations for giving temporary relief. The benevolent, fraternal and secret societies have an aid department, giving temporary relief to members of their respective societies. Churches have societies for relief. Woman's clubs have committees attending to different phases of philanthropic work and associations of ladies in various towns form the centers for charity work.

Charity Organization Society of Denver. The thirteenth annual report for the year ending November 1, 1900, shows receipts from the city of Denver, \$9,000; from collections from subscribers for the year, \$13,988. Of this sum, \$4,800 was disbursed from the central office and to the various private charities of the city, appropriations payable in monthly installments were as follows:

Denver Orphans' Home.....	\$3,600 00
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum.....	3,000 00
Ladies' Relief Society.....	2,800 00
House of the Good Shepherd.....	1,200 00
Tabernacle Free Dispensary.....	150 00
Children's Home Society.....	400 00
Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society.....	1,600 00
North Side Charity Organization Society.....	500 00
Denver Flower Mission.....	600 00
Florence Crittenton Home.....	400 00
Home for Mothers and Children.....	500 00
W. C. T. U. Mission.....	300 00
Colorado Humane Society.....	1,800 00
Working Boys' Home.....	1,200 00
Home for Mothers and Children, special.....	200 00

Among the expenditures from the central office are these items: Groceries, shoes, fuel, meals and lodging, \$2,086.09; transportation and care of sick, \$695.09; loans, \$84.55; improvement of homes, \$130; employment fees, \$35.35; paid on mortgages, \$26.65; furniture and stoves, \$44.50.

Applications for help number 5,329; relief given, 3,708, of which 2,037 were recurrent cases and 1,671 new cases. Work was provided in 223 cases. Seventy-one applicants were placed in institutions. Half-rate transportation given in 565 cases. During the year there were 363 applications for workers and 341 applying for work. In ninety-eight cases, after investigation, assistance was refused.

The causes of distress and destitution were as follows: Sickness, accidents and death, 1,750; lack of thrift and judgment, 510; no male support, 428; intemperance, 233; disregard of family ties, 92; physical and mental defects, 86; dishonesty, 30; immorality, 37; old age, 29; lack of employment, 421; insufficient wages, 92; total, 3,708.

Decisions were as follows: Should have continuous care, 363; should have temporary relief, 1,721; should have intermittent relief, 1,228; need work, but not relief, 295; needing regular visitation, 101.

The central office is under the charge of Mrs. S. Izetta George, who possesses years of experience and training necessary for careful administration of the trust.

Associated Charities of Pueblo. The fifth annual report for the year ending November 1, 1900, shows receipts from collections, \$2,249.65. Of this sum \$830 was disbursed from the central office and to the private charities operating in connection with the central organization, sums were appropriated as follows: Ladies' Benevolent Union, \$93; St. Mary's Sanitarium, \$324; Hebrew Benevolent Union, \$93; Pueblo Hospital, \$324; Pueblo Children's Home, \$355; Pingree Gardens, \$50.

The central office registered 1,581 applications for relief; made 1,006 visits; received 413 applications for work and 492 for workers; issued half-rate transportation in 230 cases; refused, after investigation, to assist thirty-one cases; obtained legal advice in four cases; made fifteen loans, of which nine were refunded, and exposed forty-one cases of fraud.

The transportation expenses amounted to \$1,455.90; groceries and meats, \$133.06; dry goods and shoes, \$68.63.

The causes of distress and destitution were as follows: Sickness, accident and death, 533; lack of thrift and judgment, 405; intemperance, 106; disregard of family ties, 76; physical and mental defects, 31; no male support, 150; dishonesty and fraud, 31; licentiousness, 24; old age, 52; lack of employment, 126; degrading surroundings, 41. Total, 1,581 cases.

In decisions, 150 cases needed continuous care; 532 cases needed temporary relief; 264 required intermittent relief; 372 needed work, and 263 needed regular visitation.

Mrs. W. H. McDonald, the secretary, has done heroic work in administering the duties of this office with rare tact, skill and unremitting diligence. Possessing warm sympathy, she devotes her entire life and strength to the work, and the amount of good she has done to the people can never be estimated. Regarding transportation, she says: "The practice of shipping people about the country to be rid of them when they have no present nor prospective means of support is deplorable, but the work of transporting dependent children to get them into a new environment and in touch with sources of health has assumed an important place in the work of this society."

Associated Charities of Colorado Springs. At the second annual meeting of this society, held October 15, 1900, the Rev. E. Evans Carrington, secretary, delivered his annual report. He said in part:

"The chief aim of our organization is to give timely aid and adequate aid to the needy, and to prevent misapplied and hurtful relief, for relief is not always aid to a betterment of condition.

"Of pauperism, strictly speaking, we have very little in this city, but we have many, however, who find it hard to make both ends meet.

"The dependent and friendless sick are the cases that perplex us most. They continue to come here from other states in increasing numbers. We gladly give temporary relief in all such cases, but when they are prolonged, we are obliged to call in to our aid the county authorities.

"Special cases have been presented to us which we could not help out of our general fund, but we have always sought means of helping, and have succeeded in doing so with funds furnished for the occasion—sometimes by individuals interested in lodges, occasionally supplemented by the county commissioners.

"It is now a general rule of the railroads to issue charity tickets only upon orders issued by this office. To the sick who have to return to their

homes and to their friends there, this is a great boon. Not only are the sick attended to at this end, but we have arranged with charity organizations in all the large centers, by which the sick are met at the depot and every attention paid to them. Only about two-fifths of the cost has been furnished by us.

"On January 26, 1900, we took possession of the Helping Hand wood yard. It cost us \$275 for buildings and equipment, to which we have made some additions during the year. On May 2, 1900, the old county jail was opened as a rooming and eating house for men. The work of transforming this house was made less difficult by the generous co-operation of labor unions and citizens interested. We have furnished 4,521 meals and 1,714 beds since February 1. The 'City Hotel' is admittedly a credit to the city and is the only institution of the kind in the state. There is now no excuse for street begging. Any man who wants work, and is able to do it, can get it at the wood yard. He is given three meals a day and a good, clean bed in which to rest at night. No one can get a bed without first taking a bath. His clothing is placed in a disinfecting room for the night and he is furnished with a clean night suit and slippers. Frequently men work extra hours for shoes and clothing. Through our co-operation with the police, the tramp element has been considerably reduced."

Number of applicants, male, 504; female, 336; single, 373; married, 467; number in families, 1,402; deserted husbands, 18; deserted wives, 26; divorced, 4; widows, 95; widowers, 40; residents, 441; non-residents, 339.

Causes of need, sickness, 392; crippled, 63; out of work, 187; intemperance, 20; shiftless, 10; old age, 82; other misfortunes, 103. Unworthy cases, 54.

Form of relief, direct relief in 182 cases; partially worked for, 98; outside work provided, 38. Only 22 were members of labor or fraternal organizations.

Clothing and shoes supplied, 2,111 pieces; articles of furniture, 25 pieces.

Families assisted, 216; sent to hospitals, 17; nurses provided, 9; private aid secured for, 17; referred to the county commissioners, 98; referred to fraternal organizations, 11; transportation secured for 164.

Associated Charities, Fort Collins. In this city the aid societies of the several churches contribute clothing, groceries and cash; business firms contribute coal, flour and groceries, and citizens generally give labor and cash into a general fund. A committee meet semi-monthly, discuss the needs of cases coming to their attention and assist all worthy cases through the means thus provided.

MISCELLANEOUS PRIVATE CHARITIES.

Ladies' Relief Home, Denver. This home is a modern structure, neatly furnished, where aged women are boarded free of expense unless payments are made by relatives able to assist in the care of these inmates. The age limit is sixty-five years. The home was enlarged during the year 1900 by the addition of nineteen rooms and two porches. The society has over 600 members and over 80 patronesses. It received an appropriation from the Charity Organization Society and was otherwise supported by board payments, by membership and patronesses' dues and by private donations. The receipts for the year 1900 amounted to \$11,000.

St. John's Cottages. The Rev. H. Martyn Hart, dean of St. John's Cathedral, during the year 1900, purchased six acres of land near Rocky Mountain lake, Denver, upon which there is a cottage which cost \$2,000, and a one-story building. On these premises he is able to house, free of rent, five families. In speaking of this effort, the dean writes:

"As you know, every church has a considerable number of persons who have led decent and perhaps religious lives, who, from one cause or another, find themselves, near the end, without the capability of working and without

any regular income. It were impossible to allow such people to go to the county home."

Visiting Nurses' Association, Denver. This society was formerly the Flower Mission and now extends its work by employing visiting nurses for private families unable to pay for such services. It receives an appropriation from the Charity Organization Society and is further supported by membership fees.

Needle Work Guild, Denver. Mrs. F. J. Bancroft, president; Mrs. W. B. Tebbetts, secretary; Mrs. J. W. Gilluly, treasurer. This society holds an annual meeting a few days prior to Thanksgiving Day for the distribution of garments among the various charitable institutions of the city. There are ten section presidents, each responsible for ten members who shall contribute ten garments annually. At the annual distribution in November, 1900, 2,300 garments were delivered.

Denver Coal Guild. Mrs. T. H. Potter, president; Mrs. R. F. Hunter, secretary. There are fifteen section presidents. The object of this guild is to supply coal in winter time to needy families. At the annual meeting held in November, 1900, the Guild reported 225 tons distributed.

Colorado Domestic Science Association, Denver. In January, 1897, a kitchen garden was started by twenty-four ladies of the home department of the Woman's Club. This was followed by a cooking school where girls were trained for domestic service. The society was incorporated in 1900 and continues the work of training girls for domestic service.

Other societies in Denver are the Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society, the Jewish Relief Society, North Side Charity Organization, Young Woman's Christian Association, W. C. T. U. Mission, Free Kindergarten Association, a Social Settlement, under the social science department of the Woman's Club and Children's park, opened in the summer months, also by the Woman's Club.

There are deaconess organizations in Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo. The one in Denver is under the auspices and sanction of the state conference of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In this class of benevolent associations mention may be made of one not strictly belonging to private charities—The Home, in Denver, managed by the Rev. Frederick W. Oakes, superintendent. This is a handsomely constructed and beautifully appointed building, where light and airy rooms, good board and the general comforts of home may be secured by invalids at a reasonable cost. Only persons having income sufficient to meet the charges are admitted. The Home comprises four buildings, one for men, one for mother and son or husband and wife, one for women, and one for very sick, where nurses and special attention is necessary. The income from guests at The Home does not equal the outlay, but the deficit is met by Mr. Oakes through the kind assistance of his circle of friends.

In Colorado Springs a day nursery is maintained by interested ladies.

Salvation Army. Posts of this society exist in a number of the towns and cities of this state. The Salvation Army operate a lodging house and wood yard in Denver in connection with their general work. Near Holly, one of the Salvation Army farm colonies has been established and is now entering upon its fourth year. Colonists have been brought from Eastern cities and are sold ten-acre tracts upon long time payments and during the early years, until they are self-supporting, they are assisted by the Army whenever needed. Up to the present time the progress of this colony has been satisfactory. It is planned by the head of this organization in America to establish on this farm tract an orphanage for the training and education of waifs gathered by the Army in the large cities.

Volunteers of America. This is the American society and an offshoot of the Salvation Army. It does a similar line of work in a number of cities and towns of the state.

The Colorado Prisoners' Aid Society, during the past two years, has assisted sixty-two persons, four of whom were women. Work was found for thirty-two others, being given temporary assistance until they could help themselves. To some cases clothing and tools were furnished, to others meals and lodging. Several cost us nothing in cash, going out to work immediately. The total amount of money expended during 1899 and 1900 was \$174.30, or a per capita of nearly \$3.00.

"Many who apply for help disappear from view. Very few of those who apply have returned to prison. Many seem to regard us as friends, keep us posted on their location and earnings, grateful for the help that bridged over the workless interval and enabled them to regain a place among honest men."

The officers of this society are: Rev. David Utter, president; Mrs. Lucy L. Harrington, secretary; Mrs. S. J. Atwood, relief agent; Mrs. M. H. Baker, visitor; Chas. Boettcher, treasurer.

Woodcroft Sanatorium, Dr. Work's private hospital for mental and nervous disorders, Pueblo. Owing to the crowded condition at the State Insane Asylum at Pueblo, the efforts of this office have constantly been to secure prompt and proper placing of all patients committed by the courts, and Dr. Work's hospital has been found available. The counties pay a per diem rate of one dollar for each patient temporarily held in this private hospital. As soon as a vacancy occurs in the state hospital, the counties are notified in turn, and county patients are transferred from Dr. Work's to state care. The same care is given the patients there as at the state institution, and Dr. Work submits reports to this office whenever requested, and is as much in touch with the state work as though he were managing a state hospital.

The history of the Woodcroft Sanatorium is submitted by Dr. Work:

"In March of 1885, two nurses living in Pueblo engaged to care for, in their own home, an insane woman from Pitkin county who could not be admitted to the State Asylum. Two others were soon added, all being later transferred to the home of a retired asylum nurse, where they remained until September, 1896. The health of the matron failed and the Ladies' Benevolent Union, which owned a little hospital building already furnished, kindly consented to its use for these patients, then numbering thirteen women. One year later (October, 1897), the number having increased to twenty-two women, an old family hotel building was rented and repaired and those later admitted, of both sexes, were there cared for. By January, 1898, the two buildings were caring for seventy-eight insane county charges, a maximum not since reached. Twenty-eight of these were transferred to the State Asylum during January and February of that year, after which one building was ample for the accommodation of those remaining.

"In October of 1899, 'Woodcroft,' a suburban home place of twenty acres, with ditch rights, bearing orchards, small fruits, garden and hay land, was purchased, on which was a nine-room house, a three-room cottage, barn and other outbuildings. In June of the present year a hospital building of three stories, 40x60 feet, with a wing of same height 20x45 feet, was completed. The patients were again removed—the fifth time in the five years of the hospital. The first floor of the present building provides a residence for the superintendent's family, office and dispensary. The second is arranged for a reception room, infirmary for women, assembly room and nurses' rooms. The third accommodates private men patients, the house physician and male nurses. The first wing floor is arranged for private women patients. The second floor is an open dormitory for county female patients, with rooms off one side for the disturbed. The third floor is occupied by county male charges. This wing is partitioned from the main building for convenience of classification. A cheerful three-room cottage with porches is occupied by the infirm men, who are privileged to walk in the grounds at will. Their gratitude because the apparent freedom and separation from the younger and more obtrusive patients is a constant pleasure. The hospital has forty-five rooms and two dormitories. Each room has ventilator shaft and heater. Each floor is provided with standpipe,

hose and reel, with fire plug and hose in the grounds, all of which are attached for instant use. A convenient system of call bells and speaking tubes is in use. The steam-heating plant is housed fifty feet from the hospital building. This, with the electric lighting and detached cooking department, minimizes the danger from fire. The dining cottage is detached, the patients going out for meals, a pleasant diversion for them and avoiding the confusion and odors inseparable from this department. A training school for backward children was opened in September with an enrollment of six children. An experienced teacher is in charge. The necessity for such a school is evident. The orchard produced 200 barrels of apples and 1,000 gallons of cider for the market, in addition to the unrestricted use of fruit through the season and that stored for winter use. The gardener marketed vegetables in excess of our hospital consumption and storage. The pork used is home fed and slaughtered, and the dairy herd supplies 500 gallons of milk each month. The precaution of having the cows tested by the State Board of Health for tuberculosis was taken, a valuable protection to the patients. Two advantages accrue from the liberal home production of these staples—the product is fresh and the patients get more of them. Drs. W. W. Grant and N. D. Owen, commissioners of the State Asylum; its superintendent, Dr. Busey; individual members of the local board of county visitors and the secretary of the State Board of Charities and Correction have visited the hospital at intervals and have offered suggestions of great value."

Statistics:

	1899.	1900.
Whole number of county patients treated year ending		
October 31	155	136
Died during year.....	16	13
Eloped during year.....	2	4
Transferred to State Asylum.....	41	8
Discharged cured and improved.....	33	50
Remaining in hospital.....	60	61
Not including pupils in training school and private patients.		

Employees. Superintendent, four female nurses, two male nurses, medical assistant, teacher, two cooks, laundress, gardener, dairyman, coachman, fireman and night watch, porter.

HOMICIDAL CRIMES.

Statistical information regarding homicidal crimes has never been successfully compiled. So many elements enter into the subject that a scientific compilation cannot be secured except at a vast outlay of time and money. This will be readily understood when a little consideration is given to the entire subject. The reports of prisons and reformatories are incomplete regarding this subject, for the reason that not all persons committing homicides or homicidal assaults are finally convicted and sentenced. Many assaults wherein the intent to commit crime is as grave as if the intent were executed are never brought to the attention of officials. If arrests are made, through the methods in vogue in our criminal courts, many persons arrested are acquitted or escape by mistrial or secure new trials which are never held, while many homicidal crimes occur wherein the perpetrator is not known or escapes before arrest can be made.

An effort has been made to present a showing of the extent of homicidal crimes in the state of Colorado covering a definite period. The sources of information for the accompanying tables was mainly the newspapers of Denver having correspondents in nearly every town of the state. In checking through the files it will be admitted that not all offenses of a homicidal nature were reported or, if reported, final action may not be given in a subsequent news item. However, each case of homicide or attempt to commit homicide was followed as far as possible and the results compiled into a tabulated form. The period taken for this review was from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1900. While admittedly incomplete, this table shows an alarming condition of society in the state of Colorado in reference to the tendency to homicidal assaults. Conclusions may be drawn from this table, but the purpose of this report is simply to present the showing. It is but fair to state in further explanation, that in the column relating to "no action known," it may be that subsequent to the latest information some action was taken by courts and officials which would change the figures in corresponding columns. Consequently no percentage tables made up from the date herewith submitted could be deemed accurate.

The startling fact remains, however, that during one two-years period in the state of Colorado, 136 lives were lost through homicidal intent and 153 attempts to commit homicide occurred during the same period. That the intent in each case did not result in actual murder, was not the fault of the assaulting party.

TABLE OF HOMICIDES.

JULY 1, 1898, TO JUNE 30, 1900.

MONTHS	Gun	Knife	Other Means	Total	Convicted	Acquitted	Escaped	Killed	Suicide	No Action Known
1898										
July	6	2	---	8	4	2	3	---	---	1
August	4	1	---	5	1	2	1	2	---	2
September	6	---	1	7	---	---	4	---	---	3
October	4	---	2	6	3	---	1	---	---	4
November	3	---	---	3	---	1	1	---	---	1
December	4	---	---	4	2	---	---	---	---	2
1899										
January	3	---	2	5	5	---	---	---	---	---
February	6	1	---	7	3	3	---	---	---	1
March	3	---	---	3	---	2	---	---	1	---
April	5	---	---	5	3	---	1	---	---	1
May	12	1	2	15	8	2	1	---	---	1
June	6	---	1	7	1	2	---	---	1	2
July	4	---	1	5	1	2	1	---	---	1
August	6	1	2	9	4	1	1	---	---	3
September	3	---	---	3	1	1	---	---	---	1
October	2	1	3	6	1	1	2	---	---	5
November	5	1	1	7	4	---	3	---	---	1
December	4	---	3	7	1	2	4	---	---	3
1900										
January	2	2	2	6	1	1	4	1	---	6
February	5	---	2	7	2	---	---	---	---	5
March	3	---	---	3	1	1	2	---	---	---
April	1	---	1	2	1	1	---	---	---	---
May	2	---	---	2	1	1	---	---	---	---
June	3	---	1	4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals	102	10	24	136	48	25	29	3	2	43

TABLE OF CRIMINAL ASSAULTS.

JULY 1, 1898, TO JUNE 30, 1900.

MONTHS	Gun	Knife	Fist	Other Weapons	Attempt, No Wound	Total	Convicted	Acquitted	Escaped	No Action Known
1898										
July	2	1	---	---	1	4	1	1	1	1
August	2	---	1	---	1	4	1	1	---	2
September	5	4	---	---	---	9	3	---	1	4
October	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
November	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
December	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2
1899										
January	3	2	---	---	1	6	2	---	1	3
February	3	1	---	1	---	5	---	---	---	5
March	3	1	---	---	---	4	---	1	---	3
April	1	2	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	3
May	2	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	1
June	2	2	---	---	2	6	2	---	3	2
July	4	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	4
August	1	2	---	---	1	4	---	---	---	4
September	2	2	---	---	1	5	---	---	---	5
October	3	4	---	---	2	9	3	---	---	6
November	2	1	1	---	2	6	1	---	---	4
December	3	3	---	5	---	11	2	---	---	9
1900										
January	4	2	3	---	4	13	1	---	---	12
February	3	3	---	4	1	11	---	---	3	8
March	3	2	---	---	---	5	---	---	2	3
April	5	4	---	3	---	12	2	---	1	12
May	1	2	---	2	1	6	---	---	---	6
June	11	7	---	2	2	22	---	---	---	22
Totals	65	47	5	17	19	153	19	3	12	121

TABLE.

SHOWING COMMITMENTS TO PENITENTIARY FOR MURDER IN ALL DEGREES,
FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISON TO NOVEMBER 30, 1909.

YEAR	Death	Life	20 Years and Over	10 Years to 20 Years	2 Years to 10 Years	2 Years and Under
1870.....	-----	2	-----	-----	1	-----
1871.....	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----
1872.....	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	1
1873.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	4
1874.....	-----	7	-----	-----	-----	-----
1875.....	-----	7	-----	1	-----	1
1876.....	-----	4	-----	3	3	-----
1877.....	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	1
1878.....	-----	2	-----	-----	3	1
1879.....	-----	2	-----	3	2	4
1880.....	-----	9	-----	-----	2	-----
1881.....	-----	4	-----	1	6	1
1882.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	5
1883.....	1	-----	-----	2	5	-----
1884.....	-----	2	-----	2	7	1
1885.....	-----	5	-----	9	5	1
1886.....	-----	1	3	1	6	2
1887.....	-----	-----	1	2	4	2
1888.....	-----	1	1	2	2	1
1889.....	1	2	-----	2	3	1
1890.....	3	2	1	4	1	-----
1891.....	4	1	4	8	4	1
1892.....	6	2	2	6	5	1
1893.....	4	11	1	4	8	1
1894.....	2	5	-----	2	8	2
1895.....	3	3	-----	3	12	1
1896.....	4	5	3	3	9	2
1897.....	4	2	4	-----	3	-----
1898.....	-----	8	3	8	4	2
1899.....	-----	9	4	6	1	-----
1900.....	-----	7	5	6	13	1
Totals.....	32	111	32	78	124	37

Table Showing Minimum and Maximum Sentences as Prescribed by Statute.

Crime.	Minimum Years.	Maximum Years.
Murder, first degree.....	Life	Life
Murder, second degree.....	10	Life
Manslaughter	1	8
Train wrecking.....	10	Life
Participating in duel, as second, etc.....	1	5
Administering noxious drugs.....	1	10
Procuring abortion.....	1	3
Crime against nature.....	1	Life
Rape	1	20
Mayhem	1	20
Assault to commit murder, rape, mayhem, robbery or larceny	1	14
Kidnaping child, woman or man.....	1	7
Kidnaping magistrate, police or other public officer, to pre- vent him from discharging his official duties.....	5	10
Arson	1	10
Burglary	1	10
Robbery	3	14
Grand larceny.....	1	10
Buying and receiving stolen goods.....	1	10
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	1	10
Altering marks or brands on live stock.....	1	5
Embezzlement	1	10
Tearing, burning, effacing instruments, books or records.....	1	5
Forgery	1	14
Bribery	1	5
Perjury	1	14
Judge or other officer purloining records.....	1	7
Carrying tools to prisoners.....	..	½
Libel	..	1
Bigamy	..	2
Incest	..	20
Seduction	..	10
Confidence game.....	1	10
Embracery	..	1

PRISON LABOR.

At the National Prison Congress, held in Hartford, Conn., in September, 1899, the Hon. Carroil D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, delivered a most able address on that subject, and no better expositions of the difficult questions involved in this subject need be had than the conclusions of this eminent authority, which are as follows:

1. That it is wisest to conduct prison industries in such a way as to leave the least impression on prices and the rates of wages.
2. That for incorrigibles and recidivists that form of labor should be adopted which requires the largest expenditure of muscle in proportion to the cost of raw materials, and the least outlay of capital.
3. That there is not so much reformable material in prisons as philanthropists and others would have us believe.
4. That very many men now sent to prison by the courts should be sent to the insane asylum.
5. That it is to the interest of labor and capital to reduce the number of prisoners rather than constantly to attack the systems of prison labor.
6. That in the conduct of prisons and the employment of prisoners the physician's point of view should be followed; that is, the cure of the moral maladies in state prisons, as well as the cure of mental and physical maladies in other institutions, should be the basis of management.
7. That in the employment of convicts the effect upon the treasury should be incidental to the best effect upon the prisoners themselves and upon the community at large.
8. That it is wise to let the system now on trial in the states that have provided for it—the state-use system—alone until it can be fully tried and determined whether it involves the very best elements of reformation, remuneration, and the constant and healthy employment of the convicts.
9. That the state should always conduct its prison and especially employ its prisoners, in such a way that the individual shall not be degraded.

THE PRISONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The accompanying report relative to the prisons of the United States is not designed to be exhaustive and complete. An attempt has been made mainly to show what is done by each state in employing its prisoners, the kind of work done, and the financial results secured.

Each state is endeavoring to solve its own problem under varying conditions. The chief difficulty in employing prisoners is the partisan domination of prisons. When prisons shall be removed from political control, the subject of the proper care and employment of convicts will be more easily solved and reforms in prison methods more readily adopted.

The system of contract labor in prisons is passing away. Manufacturers oppose contract labor in prisons where the prison made goods come into competition in the public markets with the product of their own factories. Organized labor opposes this form of prison labor.

Our best penologists likewise condemn it. In some states contract labor has been abolished by law; it has been restricted in others, and in still others the agitation continues. The board of control in Iowa has recently signed contracts for a long term of years. So has Virginia. Arizona contracts its labor to an improvement company building canals and improving farm lands, at the rate of 70 cents per day. Connecticut has one contract, but others are on the piece-price plan. Indiana has restricted contract labor and all contracts must expire in 1904.

Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont and West Virginia employ their convicts solely upon the contract plan, the contractors generally furnishing machinery, power, material and foremen, the prisons furnishing only the labor at specified per diem rates.

In some states contracts are in force for a portion of the prison population, while others are worked on the piece-price plan, and on state account in the manufacture of wares or on farms. Kansas has contract labor; makes binding twine on state account, selling on the open market, and mines coal for sale only to state institutions. Michigan and Connecticut employ their convicts on all three plans. Pennsylvania has restricted contract labor with hand machinery only. Tennessee, Texas and Virginia have contract labor in prison, besides managing large farms.

In California contract labor is prohibited, and articles made must be for state use only, excepting jute products, which may be sold on the open market. At Folsom prison rock is crushed and sold for road building. Illinois abandoned both the contract and state account plans, and now operates on the piece-price plan. Maine manufactures on state account. Massachusetts has abolished contract labor and is endeavoring to establish industries on state account for state use only. Minnesota has all three plans in force. North Dakota cannot make contracts and is endeavoring to operate a binding twine plant. Utah, Colorado, South Dakota and New Mexico do some work on state account. Washington operates a jute mill. Idaho, Montana and Wyoming employ convicts in constructing prisons. Oregon paroles its trusty prisoners to work in the neighborhood at day wages, the prisoners returning to the prison at night.

In the Southern states the leasing or hiring out of convicts to private contractors was developed shortly after the civil war when the slaves became free and the criminals increased rapidly in number. Against the evils of the hiring system many people of both Northern and Southern states arrayed themselves. At the National Conference of Charities and Correction, held in Louisville, Ky., in 1883, Geo. W. Cable, the author, read an exhaustive report on the conditions of convicts in the South under this system and the agitation has continued with increasing force ever since. Year by year the evil is mitigated by restrictive legislation, and in a few years this method will be totally abolished. Florida presents the worst

conditions, for there the convicts are auctioned off as slaves were before the war, and, until last year, no form of state inspection was known.

The lease system continues in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee, South Carolina and Texas, but with the exception of Louisiana and Arkansas, these states own large farms, and lease or work other farms on shares, provide for the maintenance and guarding of prisoners by persons in the employ of the state, and in other ways restrict the number hired out. The hiring of prisoners expires by law in Louisiana in 1901. The state ownership of farms is growing very popular in the South. Alabama has a cotton factory on its prison farm, a grist mill, sorghum and cane mills; Mississippi is reclaiming timber lands and operates sawmills, grist mills and cotton gins. Georgia leases the labor of convicts, maintaining and guarding them. South Carolina is operating rice and cotton farms. Tennessee owns farms, coal mines and has manufactures in its new prison at Nashville on the contract system. Texas employs its prisoners on contract labor in its two prisons, operates farms, owns iron furnaces, besides hiring out others for farm and railroad work. With the exception of Florida and Arkansas, all the Southern states are making marked progress in prison reform.

STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

ALABAMA—(Report of 1897-8.) Prison No. 1 at Wetumpka, No. 3 at Spigner, No. 4 on Tallapoosa river. Two classes of convicts. Prisoners sentenced for terms under two years are committed to county jails whence they are leased at an average rate of \$6.50 per month, the lessees defraying the expense of keep. Prisoners serving more than two years are leased to contractors and individuals at \$3 to \$16 per month and are employed at mines, saw mills, lime works and farms. In 1898 a farm of several thousand acres near Montgomery (prison No. 3) was purchased by the state, cleared and improved, and now large crops of cotton, grain and vegetables are produced. The state has constructed on this farm a cotton mill having 3,300 spindles. A brick yard has been opened on the farm, a grist mill and mills for sorghum and cane molasses have been constructed. The operations of the farm, with its attendant factories, are so successful that a second farm along the Tallapoosa river has been purchased, and the lease system will, in time, be entirely abolished.

Contracts for the hire of convicts running for varying periods of years at the rates of \$3 and \$4 per month were made in 1897, being a class unfit for mine work. In 1898 contracts for able-bodied convicts were made at \$14, \$10 and \$7 for three classes, and \$5 for an ungraded fourth class. Gross earnings from hires (1897-8), \$325,196.10; the expenses were \$136,662.50, showing a net profit of \$188,533.60. The cost of the new cotton mill was \$67,532.77, paid out of the convict fund. The mill netted a profit of \$9,817.16 on cost of operation, charging the cotton produced on the state farms at market price.

The prison population, August 31, 1898, was distributed as follows: Hired out at mines, 951; at lime works, 30; in lumber camps, 272; at prison No. 1, 209; at prison No. 3, 260; at prison No. 4, 43.

The county convicts, numbering 786, were located at the coal mines.

Night schools are maintained at the coal mines and at prison No. 1.

A chaplain visits mines. There are resident chaplains at prisons Nos. 1 and 3.

The medical report shows nineteen deaths from accident and five shot in attempts to escape. Consumption is the cause of 36 per cent. of deaths of state convicts.

Average population state convicts, 1,736; pardoned 1897-8, 107; paroled, 94; escaped, 40; died, 170. Average population county convicts, 755; deaths, 133; escapes, 39; pardons, 27; paroles, 16.

ARIZONA—(Report 1897-8.) Prison located at Yuma. Directly governed by a superintendent. This is an old territorial prison of small buildings, surrounded by a wall.

Labor contracted at 70 cents per day to an improvement company working on farms, canals, etc.

Average population, 190; pardons (two years), 38; escapes, 13; deaths, 7.

A parole law is in force, but prisoners do not seek its benefits, as convicts get extra good time allowances for work in wood camps and on the canal.

ARKANSAS—(Report 1897-8.) Prison at Little Rock. Governed by a board consisting of the governor, auditor, secretary of state, attorney general and commissioner of mines and agriculture. By act of 1899, the penitentiary and grounds were abandoned to the state as a site for a proposed state capitol. Labor was employed in farming on shares, making firewood for sale in Little Rock, and about 85 per cent. were leased to contractors, being housed in convict camps. White boys and women are kept in separate camp.

Earnings from sale of farm products, wood and hire of convicts, \$226,969.61.

No appropriations were asked of the general assembly during the preceding five years. Average daily maintenance cost, 19.23 cents. Average population, 963. An excelsior plant was recently established, using cottonwood. A prison chaplain devotes his entire time preaching at the prison and visiting the camps. Deaths, 92; escapes, 93; recaptured, 34.

Recommendations are made for a reform school, for a state farm and for the abolition of leasing camps, as "the isolation of the camps from each other and from the penitentiary walls, renders their proper supervision an impossibility and the general management defective."

CALIFORNIA—Prisons located at San Quentin and Folsom. Governed by one board of five directors appointed for ten years, one term expiring each two years. They serve without compensation other than expenses. Prisoners must work on articles for state use, but the manufacture of jute products and open sale is authorized by law at San Quentin. A special statute permits the working of prisoners at Folsom in a rock crushing plant, the material to be sold to the counties for use on public roads. Organized labor has secured the closing down of a granite quarry and the stone-cutting industry. Average earnings per year: San Quentin, \$70,000; Folsom, \$10,000. Average population (1899), San Quentin, 1,314; deaths, 29; Folsom, 890; deaths, 10.

Preston School of Industry, Waterman.

Whittier State School, Whittier.

COLORADO—(Report 1899-0.) Prison located at Canon City. Governed by a single board of three members. Labor at the prison is employed in stone quarries, cutting and dressing stone, making lime, and on leased farms of small acreage. Earnings small by reason of limited sales of lime and stone, due to protests of labor organizations. Resident chaplain. No regular school work. A recent experiment in building state roads, not very satisfactory. Gross earnings, \$27,362.89.

Reformatory, Buena Vista. Average population, 100; escapes, 5; paroled, 297; returned for violating paroles, 18; delinquent, 46.

State Industrial School for Boys, Golden.

State Industrial School for Girls, Morrison.

CONNECTICUT—(Report of 1899.) Prison located at Wethersfield. Governed by a body of seven directors. By a special act of the assembly the sum of \$125,000 was appropriated for a new block of 208 cells, a woman's ward, a ward for insane criminals, congregate dining room and a cold storage plant.

Labor is employed on the piece-price plan and also on state account, in shoe and shirt making. Receipts from all sources, \$48,088.63; the carnir; average per convict being 50 cents per day. The salaries paid were: Warden, \$3,000; deputy, \$1,500; assistant deputy, \$1,000; assistant deputy insane ward, \$720; clerk, \$840; chaplain, \$900; physician, \$1,000; engineer, \$1,000; other officers and employes, 40, salaries running from \$38 to \$50 per month. Total maintenance cost, \$92,019.98.

Average population, 507; insane, 28; pardons, 4; executed, 2; paroled, 3; died, 8.

Industrial School for Girls, Middletown.

Connecticut School for Boys, Meriden.

DELAWARE—No state prison. Three county jails. One county jail, with forty cells, has an average of 175 prisoners. No labor required. New Castle county recently issued \$100,000 bonds for a work house.

Industrial School for Girls, Wilmington.

Ferris Industrial School for Boys, Marshallton.

FLORIDA—(Report 1899-0.) Under a contract by the board of commissioners of state institutions signed in 1898, all prisoners sentenced to the state prison are leased to four lessees who pay the state \$21,000 annually. The prisoners are taken from the courts and distributed by these lessees to sub-lessees, who employ the convicts in various ways, maintaining them in stockades known as convict camps. The labor is the mining of phosphate (seven camps) and the manufacture of naval stores (six camps). The only supervising authority is vested in the state commissioner of agriculture, whose duties prevent him from giving proper attention to the convict camps. Upon recommendation of Governor Bloxham, a legislative committee was appointed in 1899 to visit the camps and report on their condition. According to this report, conditions were found deplorable; convicts were treated in the most inhuman manner, being often mercilessly whipped until physically exhausted, poorly fed, and the camps were shockingly unsanitary. There was no medical attendance and no separation of sexes or races. Before adjourning, the legislature provided for a state agent to regularly inspect the camps. The results were an immediate improvement of conditions. The report of 1900 of the commissioner of agriculture shows 240 commitments and 131 expirations, 6 pardons, 18 deaths, 25 escapes, leaving 778 on hand December 1, 1900. Life termers, 15.

The report says:

"There is a marked difference in the care, maintenance, management and treatment of the state prisoners now, compared with their condition before the office of supervisor of state convicts was created."

State Juvenile Reformatory at Marianna completed last year.

GEORGIA—(Report of 1899.) Governed by a board of three commissioners. In 1876 a contract running for twenty years was made to three penitentiary companies at a flat price of \$25,000 per annum, irrespective of the number of convicts. Upon the expiration of this lease on April 1, 1899, a new law was enforced permitting the leasing of the labor only, the state maintaining the prisoners and guarding them. Under this new system, on open bidding, eighteen lessees contracted for a large percentage of the population. The state has now purchased a prison farm of 3,000 acres near Milledgeville, where about two hundred old, infirm and maimed prisoners are employed. The farm is being rapidly improved and good crops are secured. The leased convicts are worked in lumber camps, saw mills, turpentine camps, in mining coal and iron, and in brick works. These camps are regularly inspected by prison officials. County convicts work in chain gangs making turpentine, building public roads

and farming. The report for the year ending April 1, 1900, shows receipts from convict hire, \$200,389.13; net profit on prison farm, \$5,000; cost of prison management, \$120,000.

Commitments for the year, 503; discharges, 353; pardons, 48; deaths, 57; escapes, 57. On hand, whites, 245 males, 3 females; colored, males, 1,885; females, 68.

A strong effort is making to secure a reformatory.

IDAHO—(Report of 1898.) Prison located at Boise. Governed by board composed of the governor, secretary of state and attorney general. Stone quarries operated, furnishing material for construction of prison.

Population, 143; pardons, 13; deaths, 1.

ILLINOIS—(Report 1897-8.) Prison located at Joliet. Governed by board of three commissioners. Sentences are indeterminate.

The state account labor system in force in this prison for many years entailed great financial loss. Manufactures of chairs, harness, stone, broom and knit goods were operated at a loss, but the cooperage paid a profit. By this report the commissioners announced the abandonment of the stone, saddle, cigar, harness collar and knitting departments. The work was reorganized on the piece-price plan and some of the state account departments were continued. Receipts (1898), from piece-price labor, \$127,558.42. The industries were, boots and shoes, rattan and reed chairs, brooms, cooperage, wooden chairs, harness, dressed stone. Average earnings of convicts, 41 cents per diem. Maintenance cost of prison (1898), \$213,655.46. Average population (1898), 1,383. Paroled, 256; escaped, 1; transferred to insane asylum, 29; died, 32; pardoned, 10; serving life terms, 60. Convicts on indeterminate sentences having life maximum, 103.

The last legislature appointed a commission to report on convict labor at the next session meeting in January, 1901.

State Asylum for Insane Criminals—(Report 1897-8.) Located at Chester. Governed by three trustees. Average population, 147. Deaths (1898), 23. Average cost per patient, \$215.12.

State Reformatory—Located at Pontiac. For both juveniles and adults. Sentences are indeterminate. Trade school instruction is given in carpentry, masonry, plastering, painting, paper hanging, plumbing, tinning, blacksmithing, stone and granite cutting, etc. A farm of 396 acres is cultivated.

State Home for Juvenile Female Offenders, Geneva.

INDIANA—(Report 1897-8.) Prison located at Michigan City. Governed by a board of three members.

By recent legislation, contract labor is restricted to fifty per cent of the population and only 100 can be employed on a single industry. No contract shall extend beyond October 1, 1904. Manufactures are cooperage, chairs, boots and shoes, woolen and knit goods. Earnings (1898), \$44,713.82. A tract of waste land, comprising 200 acres, was leased, reclaimed and excellent crops raised. Total maintenance cost \$90,000. Average population, 829. Pardons, 1; paroles, 31; deaths, 8; escapes, 5.

State Reformatory. (Report State Board of Charities, 1899.) Located at Jeffersonville. This was the Southern Prison and was transformed into a reformatory by act of 1897. In two years 239 were paroled and 19 returned for violations of parole rules. The old cells were torn down and modern cells built.

Industries are hollow ware, brush and wire goods, saddle trees, trousers and shoes.

Woman's Prison and Industrial School for Girls, Indianapolis.

State Reform School for Boys, Plainfield.

IOWA—(Report of year ending July 1, 1899.) Prisons located at Fort Madison and Anamosa. Governed by State Board of Control for all state institutions.

Contract labor is in force at Fort Madison. The industries are chairs and farming tools, at 40 cents and 50 cents per day respectively. Earnings, \$40,759.85. General maintenance, \$77,857.18.

Average population, 518; deaths, 5; insane transfers, 9. During the year there were sixty-six cases of injuries to convicts while working in the contract shops.

The Anamosa prison is to be transformed into a reformatory; built by convict labor, not yet completed. Last year a twelve years' contract was signed for the manufacture of butter tubs.

Average population, 582; deaths, 8; insane department received 19.

State Industrial School for Boys, Eldora.

State Industrial School for Girls, Mitchellville.

KANSAS—(Report 1897-8.) Prison located at Lansing. Governed by a board of three directors.

Labor by contract and on state account. For the year ending June 3, 1893, the receipts from labor were \$21,814.50; coal sold, \$16,867.14; coal furnished state institutions, \$78,146.04. The industries were boots and shoes, furniture, horse collars, wagons and buggies.

A coal mine within the walls is operated by the convicts. This coal was sold on the open market until 1899, when the legislature restricted the sales to state institutions. In 1899, the binder twine industry was introduced at a cost of \$40,000. Brick is made from the shale found in the coal mine.

Average population, 911; pardons (1897), 75; (1898), 65; escapes, 15.

The State Board of Pardons was abolished in 1900, but the governor gives conditional pardons.

State Reformatory located at Hutchinson.

State Reform School for Boys, North Topeka.

State Industrial School for Boys, Beloit.

KENTUCKY—(Report of 1899.) Prisons at Frankfort and Eddyville. Governed by three commissioners.

Contract labor. At Frankfort, 650 convicts at 40 cents per day and 400 at 35 cents; at Eddyville, 225 at 35 cents a day. Chairs and boots and shoes made at Frankfort; brooms, brushes and furniture at Eddyville.

Earnings: Frankfort, net on chair plant, \$3,231.28; hires, \$107,106.11. Prison about self sustaining. Eddyville: Earnings by contract labor, \$29,478.21. Deficit on cost of operation, \$26,659.

Frankfort: Average population, 1,200; pardons, 59; insane, 2; escapes, 3; died, 16. Forty-one boys sent to new reform school.

Eddyville: Average population, 490; pardons, 13; escapes, 6; died, 7; insane, 4. To reform school, 8.

State Reform School (opened 1899), Lexington.

LOUISIANA—(Report 1898-99.) Prison located at Baton Rouge. Governed by a board of control of five members. Only about fifty convicts are kept at the prison.

Labor of others is leased to railroads, corporations and individuals. Much work on river levees is done by convicts. The warden pays monthly visits of inspection to all camps. All leases expire in 1901 and further leasing is prohibited by law.

Average population, 1,000. Pardons, 1898, 30; 1899, 48; deaths, 1898, 102; 1899, 115; escapes, 1898, 42; 1899, 35.

MAINE—(Report of 1899.) Prison located at Thomaston. Governed by a board of three inspectors. A committee from governor's council visits monthly. Manufacturing on state account. Carries large stock of carriages, sleighs, harness, brooms, furniture. A few acres of ground leased for gardens. Sales show net profit as follows. Carriages, \$3,237.29; harness, \$2,987.27; brooms, \$193.05;

furniture, \$87.35. Total expense to state for operating prison, \$14,062.53. Average population, 221. Number of life termers, 36. Average term served, 15.7 years. Pardons, 7; insane, 8.

State Reform School, Portland.

State Industrial School for Girls, Hallowell.

MARYLAND—(Report of 1899.) Prison located in Baltimore. Governed by board of six directors.

Contract labor. Industries are furniture and plumber's marble, 101 prisoners; hollow ware, 179; boots and shoes, 610. Earnings, \$117,170.23. Convicts by overwork earn for themselves \$24,185.34. Maintenance of prison, \$85,211.12. Profit to state, \$35,185.34.

Average population, 908; pardons, 23; deaths, 27.

House of Correction sixteen miles from Baltimore.

House of Refuge for Boys, Baltimore.

House of Refuge for Girls, Baltimore.

Industrial Home for Colored Girls, Melvale.

House of Reformation for Colored Boys, Cheltenham.

St. Mary's Industrial School, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS—(Report of 1899.) Prison located at Charleston; Reformatory at Concord; Woman's Reformatory at South Framingham. Governed by a prison commission of five members. Average prison population, 845; Reformatory, 867; Woman's Reformatory, 246.

In 1897, prison labor under the contract system was abolished by law, and the new law specifically declares that no goods made in the prison shall be sold on the open market in competition with free labor. The prison commission put in a shoe making department without machinery, the output being sold to state institutions only. Pasteboard boxes for packing the shoes are also made by hand in the prison. Hand looms were introduced for weaving cloth to be made into clothing for inmates of state institutions. The net earnings of the industries were: Box department, \$1,549.88; brushes, \$4,579.43; clothing, \$2,965.36; shoes, \$1,976.36; harness, \$1,341.46; trunks, \$795.62; unexpired shoe contract, \$5,479.87. Total net gain of all industries, \$18,577.28.

The maintenance cost of the prison was \$146,406.83.

The salaried list includes a warden at \$4,000; deputy, \$2,000; clerk, \$2,000; chaplain, \$2,000; physician, \$1,000; engineer, \$1,500; steward, \$1,200; and fifty guards at \$1,200 each.

The indeterminate sentence, with minimum and maximum limits, is in force. During the year there were four deaths, three pardons, eleven paroles, sixteen removals to insane hospitals, one escape.

A new law is in force relating to the execution of the death penalty by electricity within the prison. There were sixty-four prisoners serving life sentences for murder, rape, robbery and arson.

Under the habitual criminal act, with sentences of twenty-five years, there were twenty-nine prisoners. These, however, may be paroled by the governor and council when it shall appear that such a prisoner has reformed.

A state agent is employed to look after all discharged prisoners. Aid was furnished to 203 men from the prison to the amount of \$2,417.12. This work also extends to the reformatory, where 957 were helped, at an expense of \$3,268.49. Inmates of jails and houses of correction are likewise aided.

State Reformatory for Women. The industries from which earnings were received are as follows: Dairy (net), \$733.39; laundry, \$1,668.84; aprons and curtains, \$684.07; shirts, \$13,809. Total net earnings, \$15,527.16. These receipts were augmented by petty sales from dairy, garden and farm products.

An agent for aid of discharged women prisoners reports 1,135 calls for help, work found for 715, at an expense of \$2,638.66 for the year.

State Reformatory. The total cost of maintenance was \$208,647.42. Net profits from labor, \$11,124.22; other earnings, \$7,466.24; making a net cost to the state of \$190,056.96. Average population, 867, or \$229 per capita per annum. The industries were, caning chairs, making cloth, pearl buttons, printing, rattan chairs, rush chairs, wood chairs, shoes, tinware and sundry minor industries. Trade schools are established, night schools are maintained, and a wide range of industries gives diversified training. There is a farm of 300 acres adjoining the prison which is highly cultivated.

State Farm, Bridgewater, for misdemeanors and the criminal insane.

State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster.

Lyman School for Boys, Westboro.

MICHIGAN—(Report 1897-8.) Located at Jackson. Governed by a board of control of three members.

Contract labor on long time contracts. The earnings almost pay the cost of maintenance and salaries. By act of 1897, the prison commission was instructed to confer with other state institutions for the purpose of creating a market for supplies to be made at the prison. The commissioners report conclusions as follows:

First—That very little business could be obtained in this way at best.

Second—That the prisoners at present produce very little of the articles needed by other state institutions.

Third—That these state institutions believe that they can supply themselves better and with less cost by resorting to the open market.

Fourth—That this proposed plan does not abolish competition.

Fifth—That so far as prison made goods can be consumed by other state institutions to advantage, they are and will be supplied to them without the expensive machinery of this act.

The contracts for labor call for 300 men on shirts at 35 cents per day, and four smaller contracts for 280 men at 50 cents per day, employed in wagon making, garden and farm tools and chairs. Receipts from contractors (1898), \$74,327.86. State account industries are brooms, boxes, marble and granite cutting.

Average population, 835; pardons (1898), 11; paroles, 16; escapes, 2; deaths, 6; transfers of insane, 13; life sentences, 101. Officers and employes, 55. Total maintenance cost (1897-8), \$234,938.32. Earnings, \$213,475.27.

Branch Prison. Located at Marquette. Governed by board of control of three members. Incurrigible and habitual convicts are sentenced here. Average population 200.

The prisoners have been mainly employed in constructive work. In January, 1898, a contract was made for the manufacture of cigars and stogies on the piece-price plan. A large farm is operated.

State Reformatory. Located at Ionia. Average population 477. In introducing a shirt-making plant strong opposition was made by labor unions.

Asylum for Criminal Insane, Ionia. Average population 230.

Industrial School for Boys, Lansing.

Industrial School for Girls, Adrian.

MINNESOTA—(Report 1897-8.) Prison located at Stillwater. Governed by a board of five managers.

The labor is employed in making binder twine on state account, on boots and shoes by piece-price, and high school scientific apparatus on state account. The binding twine plant returned a net profit of \$132,889.68 on cost of operation for the two years ending August 1, 1898. The output was 8,000,000 pounds. Number of convicts employed 140. This plant was established in 1891. The earnings from shoe contract in 1898 amounted to \$36,665; from high school apparatus, \$1,941.24; expense of general maintenance (1898), \$93,016.12.

Average population, 510; paroles, 67; pardons, 4; deaths, 7; insane transfers, 8; life terms, 49.

Sentences are on the definite and indeterminate plan at discretion of the courts. A state agent is employed to find positions for and to look after discharged prisoners.

State Reformatory, located at St. Cloud. A granite quarry on the grounds is operated, and, incidental to the management of the Reformatory, trades are taught. A tract of 630 acres of wild brush land has been brought under cultivation.

State Training School, Red Cloud.

MISSISSIPPI—Prison located at Jackson. Governed by a board of control of five members. Lease system abolished in 1894. The state owns three large farms, containing 8,000 acres, and leases ten or twelve others, the surplus convicts being worked on farms on the share system. On one farm the state owns a sawmill, a gristmill and a large cotton gin.

On December 1, 1899, the board had a surplus of \$200,000. It recommended the sale of the old prison at Jackson and the purchase of more lands.

Average population, 900; pardons (1897), 25; escapes, 32; deaths, 54.

A reformatory for juveniles is urged and a bill once passed the legislature, but was vetoed.

MISSOURI—Prison located at Jeffersonville. Governed by a board of prison inspectors.

Contract labor. The industries are shoemaking, 500 employed; saddle trees, canes, brooms, brick. Average earnings (two years), \$461,589.68. Excess over all operating expenses, \$50,247.00. In other words, each convict earned over three cents per day over the cost of maintaining the prison.

Average population, 2,200.

State Reform School for Boys, Boonville.

State Industrial School for Girls, Chillicothe.

MONTANA—(Report 1899.) Prison located at Deer Lodge. Governed by board of control consisting of governor, attorney general and secretary of state. By contract with a private firm the prison is maintained at a per diem of 45 cents per man. The prison has been recently completed, the work having been done by the convicts. It is modern and well planned and equipped. Excellent schools are conducted. Cost of maintenance, \$52,806.40.

Average population, 335; pardons, 11; deaths, 6.

State Reform School, Miles City.

NEBRASKA—(Report 1897-8.) Prison located at Lancaster. Governed by the executive, who makes all appointments.

Contract labor. Industries: Cooperage, brooms and dusters factory. Earnings for two years, \$44,474.10, meet the expense of maintenance.

Average population, 318; paroles (1897-8), 62; escaped, 7; died, 5; life termers, 69.

Industrial School for Boys, Kearney.

Girls' Industrial School, Geneva.

NEVADA—(Report 1897-8.) Prison located at Carson City. Governed by board of commissioners. No labor earnings.

Average population, 70; pardons, 15.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—(Report 1897-8.) Prison located at Concord. Governed by a committee of three from governor's council.

Contract labor, signed 1899 for seven years at 40 cents per day and pay of water power and watchman. Contractors agree to build a brick workshop. No articles made which are manufactured elsewhere in the state. Make wooden and rattan chairs. Net profits, 1897, \$2,247.20; 1898, \$690.28 above the cost of maintenance of prison.

Average population, 166; pardons in two years, 9; deaths, 2. The New Hampshire Prisoners' Aid Society assists discharged prisoners.

Industrial School, Manchester.

NEW JERSEY—(Report of 1899.) Prison located at Trenton. Governed by board of six inspectors.

Labor is contracted. Average number employed by contractors, 656, at 75 cents per day. Manufactures are mats and matting, shoes, trousers, brushes, United States mail sacks and pouches, shirts, brooms, hat blocks. Revenue, \$76,742.29. Total expenditures for all purposes, \$199,774.61. Cash receipts from all sources, \$105,833.72.

Average population, 1,216; pardons, 8; paroles, 52; deaths, 9; insane to asylum, 13; escapes, 2.

Reformatory at Rahway now building.

State Reform School, Jamesburg.

State Industrial School for Girls, Trenton.

NEW MEXICO—Prison located at Santa Fe. Governed by board of seven commissioners.

Labor on state account. Manufacture of brick for state institutions and for sale on open market. Convicts also employed on constructive work on the state capitol and on a public sewer.

Average population, 195.

NEW YORK—(Report of 1899.) State Commission of Prisons, of eight members, has administrative powers.

By the constitutional amendment of 1897, prison industries are limited to the making of goods for the use of state, county and municipal institutions. Subsequent legislatures have further limited the market by the prohibition of certain manufactures. In other words, the convict labor system in New York is on the state account plan with a limited market. The commission assigns the kind of work to be done in each of the prisons.

The administration of the state prisons is under a superintendent, with office at the state capitol at Albany.

The prisons are located at Sing Sing, average population, 1,249; Auburn, 1,141; Clinton, 538. Pardons, 29; insane, 45; executed, 5; died, 30.

The manufactures are distributed as follows:

Sing Sing: Clothing, shoe, brush and mattress, printing and stationery, sash and door. Net loss, \$85.10, on gross receipts of \$37,240.13.

Auburn: Cloth, broom and basket, bed and school furniture industries; in the women's department, clothing and bedding. The articles made include suitings, shirting, ticking, toweling, blankets, brooms, beds, chairs, desks, tables, settees, wardrobes, bureaus, school desks. Net earnings, \$26,326.73, on gross receipts of \$421,062.64.

Clinton: Clothing, tinware, knit goods, wooden ware, mats, boots and shoes, cotton yarn and cloth. The items include shirts and clothing, knit underwear, hosiery, wheelbarrows, cocoa mats, boots, cotton cloth and cotton yarn. Net earnings, \$29,372 on gross receipts of \$94,776.90.

The gross sales aggregated, in 1899, the sum of \$436,543.24 and the actual net earnings made a total of \$54,834.63.

The sales of goods from the prisons were reduced over that of 1898 by reason of the fact that the county penitentiaries began to make goods for sale and a number of state hospitals for the insane introduced industries such as making clothing, hosiery, shoes, combs, brushes and numerous other articles.

In April, 1899, a legislative committee reported on prison labor:

"The inquiries of the committee were directed to these questions:

"1. Whether convict labor should be permitted at all.

"2. Whether, in determining the amount of convict labor to be performed, the question of taxation for the support of convicts was an element worthy of consideration.

"3. Whether it was advisable to teach trades and occupations to convicts, and especially to young convicts.

"4. Whether the making of roads would be an occupation in which the convict could be satisfactorily employed.

"5. Whether the efforts of the officers charged with executing the law have been fairly directed to minimizing, as far as practicable, the evil effects of convict occupation.

"Upon these questions the report of the committee disclosed a great diversity of opinion among the representatives of labor organizations. The evidence showed conclusively that there was no common ground upon which the labor organizations throughout the state stood. Upon every one of the foregoing questions there was found to be many shades of opinion. Some labor leaders believed in the employment of convicts in the construction of roads; others bitterly opposed it. Some advocated teaching trades and occupations to convicts. Some declared that the question of public taxation is not a factor to be considered in the problem. The committee found, upon an exhaustive inquiry, that no plan would satisfy all the representatives of organized labor. The conclusion of the committee upon this branch of the inquiry was as follows:

"These results lead us inevitably to the conclusion that the wage earners of the state can not, as a whole, have felt to any appreciable extent, the competition of convict labor as it has been actually carried on during the past year. This conclusion agrees with the result of our inquiries made of laboring men, which have failed to disclose any evils resulting from prison competition. They also show that the number of convicts employed, and their efficiency, can be very considerably increased without materially disturbing the condition of free labor, providing the industries pursued are sufficiently diversified.

"Another discussion was given on the question of road making by convicts, with the conclusion that it was utterly impracticable to any considerable extent. An experiment at Auburn is interesting, showing that the convict labor, estimated at \$1.50 a day, was less than 25 per cent. of the total cost of this road.

"The general conclusions of this committee were:

"1. That the present system has not yet succeeded in furnishing employment for all the convicts in the state prisons.

"2. That the financial results are as yet inadequate and unsatisfactory.

"3. That the labor classes of the state are not at the present time suffering from the competition of convict labor as the same is carried on in the prisons and penal institutions of the state.

"4. That the unsatisfactory results up to the present time will be in some degree obviated by greater experience and organization.

"5. That the principle of the greatest diversification of industries, coupled with complete supply for the special market for any line of goods manufactured, will best preserve the laboring classes from convict competition in the future.

"6. That the industries in the penitentiaries and marketing of the products should be placed under the same control as industries in the state prisons.

"7. That the cell systems of the three state prisons should be rebuilt by convict labor and also that a new wall should be constructed at Sing Sing in the same manner.

"8. That the policy of prohibiting, by legislative enactment, the employment of convicts upon certain industries should be discountenanced and, generally, that if the present system be carried out faithfully and intelligently and without interference, it would demonstrate within a few years the wisdom of those who caused its adoption and would prove a better system of convict labor than has ever before been employed in this state."

New York has the indeterminate sentence with minimum and maximum limits, but the courts may give definite terms of imprisonment and generally they choose the latter course. The state maintains a separate hospital for criminal insane at Mattawan, near Fishkill, and has recently constructed another at Dannemora, near the Clinton prison, to accommodate the overflow.

The prison system includes a reformatory at Elmira and a new one just building at Napanoch, near Ellenville, Ulster county, for men; houses of refuge at Hudson, Albion and Bedford for women.

Six counties maintain penitentiaries, to which commitments are made for short and long terms. Industries are maintained in these and in many of the county jails.

Elmira Reformatory: Average population, 1,474. Prisoners are committed on the indeterminate plan without minimum limits. The average term served is two and one-half years. Here thirty-six trades are taught in schools having experienced teachers working under a prescribed course of study. The industries are not conducted for profit. The total cost of maintenance was \$220,413.23, or 41 cents per capita per diem.

State Industrial School, Rochester.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island.

Catholic Protectory, Westchester.

Juvenile Asylum, New York City.

NORTH CAROLINA—(Report of 1898.) Prison located at Raleigh. Governed by board of directors.

Long term convicts are under prison control and are not hired. Short termers are transferred to county workhouses, and are worked on public roads, bridges, etc. These are housed in tents or in stockades built near the scene of work.

The prison is built of brick, with a granite wall costing \$2,000,000. Only about 150 infirm and sick are kept here, the majority, from 1,000 to 1,200, being worked on state farms located at a distance from the prison. A small number are employed on two railroads and on phosphate beds.

On the farms 265 acres of rice, 5,300 acres of cotton, 4,350 acres of corn, 500 acres of peanuts, 805 acres of wheat, and 1,480 acres of oats were cultivated. The cost of farm operations is heavy by reason of expense of rentals, fertilizers, officers and equipment. The board recommends the purchase by the state of good farm land near the prison.

Cash receipts from contract labor and farm products, \$97,907.91. Value of products, excluding sales, \$169,705.40.

On January 1, 1899, there were 1,091 convicts in custody, being white males, 223; colored males, 823; white females, 3; colored females, 42. Pardons, 46; deaths, 21; escapes, 37, of whom 25 were recaptured.

NORTH DAKOTA—(Report 1897-8.) Prison located at Bismarck. Governed by a board of five trustees. Farm of 500 acres cultivated and a section of raw land leased and improved. Brick made and sold on open market. Contract labor prohibited by law.

During 1889 a joint committee of the legislature visited the Stillwater, Minnesota, prison, investigated the binder twine plant and reported favorably, whereupon an appropriation for \$150,000 was authorized and a twine plant has been established. Cash receipts (1897-8), \$7,114.05.

Average population, 130. Pardons (1897-8), 18.

OHIO—(Report of 1899.) Prison located at Columbus. Governed by a board of six members.

Contract labor. Manufactures are hollow ware, bolts, garden and farm tools, cigars, saddlery, hardware, chairs, gloves, tinware. There are seventeen contracts at 70 cents per day for able-bodied convicts and 35 cents to 40 cents

for aged and infirm. Earnings from labor (1889), \$199,406.63. Total expense of maintenance, \$323,436.98.

Average population, 2,224. Paroles, 79; pardons, 57; escapes, 2; deaths, 55; electrocuted, 2; insane, 23.

Reformatory at Mansfield.

State Industrial School for Boys, Lancaster.

Girls' Industrial School, Rathbone.

OKLAHOMA—No prison. Convicts boarded at the Kansas state prison.

OREGON—(Report 1897-8.) Prison at Salem. Governed by the governor direct. About 150 convicts on the trusty list are given extra good time allowance for work without guards on the prison grounds, on public roads, gardens and fields, and about other state institutions in Salem. Labor of all others is by contract at 35 cents per day in a stove foundry within the prison walls.

Earnings (two years), \$24,675.

Average population, 322; escapes, 2; insane, 4.

State Reform School, Turner.

PENNSYLVANIA—This state operates two distinct prison systems, besides reformatories, industrial schools, workhouses and jails, each under a separate board of managers. A state board of charities has advisory powers only.

Eastern Prison: Located at Philadelphia. (Report of 1899.) Governed by board of five inspectors.

The prison is built on the separate plan, each prisoner working and taking his meals in his own cell, never being permitted to associate with other prisoners. However, owing to crowded conditions, often two prisoners cell together.

By a law passed in June, 1897, not more than 5 per cent. of the whole number of convicts in any prison or workhouse can be employed in the manufacture of brooms, brushes or hollowware, nor more than 10 per cent. in the manufacture of any other line of goods. Steam and electric power are prohibited. Labels must be placed on all goods made in prison, showing them to be prison made. This interferes with sales. The articles manufactured are cigars, hosiery and shoes.

Each county pays about 20 cents per day for the support of prisoners sent to prison. The state appropriates money only for salaries and special demands. Credit granted the county funds in 1899 from labor earnings was \$11,545.13, the total cost to the counties being \$77,349.76. Prisoners earn money by overtime work.

Average population, 1,202; number of pardons, 9; deaths, 26; serving life sentences, 17.

Western Prison: (Report of 1899.) Located at Allegheny City. Governed by board of five inspectors.

Under the labor law about 35 per cent. of the prisoners are employed at mat, hosiery and broom making, using only hand machines. Net receipts from mats (1898), \$12,050.30; hosiery, \$12,594.62; brooms, \$5,797.66. Receipts from counties for support of prisoners, \$96,277.44. Total maintenance cost of the prison, \$119,825.58, exclusive of repairs and machinery for convict labor.

Average population, 992; pardons, 21; deaths, 12.

Reformatory at Huntington: Age limit six to twenty-five years. The Pennsylvania Prisoners' Aid Society aids discharged prisoners.

House of Refuge, Glenn Mills.

State Reform School, Morganza.

RHODE ISLAND—(Report of 1899.) All state institutions are under a state board of charities of nine members having administrative powers.

The average population of the state prison and county jail of Providence was 227, of whom 181 were state prisoners. The prisoners are employed under contract labor in the manufacture of boots and shoes and in cracking stone for roads.

Receipts from labor, \$22,907.34; crushed stone, \$1,265.43.

Sockanosset School for Boys, Howard.

Oaklawn School for Girls, Howard.

SOUTH CAROLINA—(Report of 1899.) Prison at Columbia. Governed by a board of five directors. The leasing system is passing away, there being now but five camps. Prisoners are also employed under contract in making hosiery and on three farms, the state owning 6,000 acres.

Earnings in 1899 were: Convict hire, \$16,599.66; contract hosiery mill, \$21,-631.94; three farms, \$7,579.51. Total, \$45,811.11.

An investigation in 1897 resulted in the condemnation of the leasing system and recommendations for state ownership of farms.

Average population, 797; pardons, 16; escapes, 15; deaths, 4; life termers, 45.

SOUTH DAKOTA—(Report 1897-8.) Prison located at Sioux Falls. Governed by state board of charities.

Prisoners are employed in quarrying and dressing stone for prison and other state buildings.

Average population, 135; pardons (two years), 28; deaths, 4.

State Reform School, Plankinton.

TENNESSEE—(Report 1897-8.) Prison located at Nashville. New, cost \$300,000. Governed by a board of control of three members.

Contract labor. Number employed at the prison in manufacturing harness and saddlery, 50; rattan chairs and baby carriages, 80; hosiery, 225; stoves and hollow ware, 110; shoes, 160; paper boxes, 15; brick, 80. Net earnings (two years), \$17,622.64.

Two farms, one owned and one leased, yielded a net profit (1898) of \$5,912.84, besides furnishing beef, pork, sorghum, meal, vegetables and milk to the several prisons. Cash sales amounted to \$18,816.72.

Under a five years' contract, made in 1896, with a coal company, 125 convicts are quartered at a branch prison at Inman iron mines, for which the state receives 65 cents per day per man. Net earnings (two years), \$7,306.97.

The state owns coal mines at Brushy Mountain and also operates coke ovens. About 500 convicts are employed, being housed in a branch prison. Net earnings (two years), \$90,079.55.

Net profits (1897-8) of prison management over all expenses, \$45,174.88.

Net earnings for 1899 exceed \$100,000.

Pardons, 197; deaths, 50; escapes, 29.

Population, December, 1898: White (males), 400; colored (males), 1,066; white (females), 8; colored (females), 51.

Tennessee Industrial School, Nashville.

TEXAS—(Report of 1899-1900.) Governed by a board of three commissioners. Prisons located at Huntsville and Rusk.

During this biennial period, the Texas prisons did not make their usual financial showing owing to disasters occurring during the period. The Huntsville prison burned in February, 1899, the cost of rebuilding amounting to \$43,-462.11. In March, the Dunovant sugar house burned, entailing a loss of 160 barrels of sugar and 26 barrels of syrup. In July the great flood in the Brazos river resulted in the loss of several convicts by drowning and the destruction of crops on a number of state and share farms. In December, 75 bales of cotton burned at one of the share farms. The great storm of September 8, 1900, resulted in the killing of 23 convicts and the destruction of valuable property.

At the Huntsville prison the convict labor is employed in making furniture, operating large and extensive machinery plant, shoes, clothing and vehicles. There is also a spinning and weaving department. The industries at this prison show a net profit of \$59,713.31.

At Rusk prison the labor is employed on state account at iron mines, making charcoal, brick, pig iron, iron pipe and iron castings. The state owns and operates a railroad to transport raw materials from mines to the prison. The cash receipts at this prison amounted to \$269,551.21. This remarkable increase in cash sales was due to the fact that a large supply of iron pipe on hand found a ready market owing to the general revival of business.

In December, 1899, the prison commission purchased a farm of 8,000 acres in the Brazos valley. It was on this farm that the disasters by storm and flood occurred, the killing of the convicts resulting from the destruction of the prison building. Much work will be required in clearing and cultivating this immense tract. Cane, cotton and rice are the principal crops.

Another state farm has been operated for years in connection with the Huntsville prison. At this farm is a hospital for convicts having consumption. Truck gardens produce vegetables and fruits for the prison, the surplus being sold on the general market. An effort to make a profit in tobacco culture has failed.

Another state farm is operated by female convicts, but the results are not satisfactory and the superintendent recommends the construction of a woman's prison at Huntsville and the transfer of the weaving machinery to that prison. These prisoners being negroes, are difficult of discipline.

The state leases prisoners to farmers, receiving \$19.50 per month for the best and \$16.50 for second class hands. The state furnishes provisions, clothing, bedding, furniture and medical attendance. The superintendent, in his report, strongly opposes this system and urges the purchase of more state farms or the building of additional prisons.

The state operates other farms on shares and the superintendent is strongly opposed to this method of employing convicts.

Another form of the lease system, and the most objectionable, is the leasing of prisoners for railroad work. The net receipts from railroad forces was \$81,512.25.

Prison population, 4,109; showing a net decrease of 365 over the previous period. Escapes not returned, 111; deaths, 269; pardons, 350.

Despite the disasters of the period, the financial agent reports a cash balance of \$66,273.

Reformatory located at Gatesville.

A farm of 600 acres is operated and other adjacent land is leased.

The boys make shoes, do all of the necessary carpenter work and operate a cane mill. Population, 183.

UTAH—(Report 1897-8.) Prison located at Salt Lake City. Governed by state board of corrections.

Labor on state account. Hand knitting and mattress machines. Contract labor prohibited.

Average population, 175.

Utah Industrial School, Ogden.

VERMONT—(Report 1897-8.) Prison located at Windsor. Governed by three directors.

Labor is contracted at 72 cents per day. Manufactures shoes by machinery. Receipts from labor, \$53,932.68. Surplus over all expense of maintenance, \$3,922.24.

Average population, 156; conditionally discharged, 48; deaths, 3. Indeterminate sentence with maximum and minimum limits.

Industrial School at Vergennes.

VIRGINIA—(Report of 1899.) Prison at Richmond, with state farm of 1,000 acres in Charlotte county, other lands leased.

A contract running to 1913 with a shoe company, calls for 1,250 able bodied convicts. All sick, disabled and crippled prisoners are kept at a hospital on the prison farm. Receipts from hire of convicts, \$123,352.10. The farm was purchased a few years ago and the earnings have not yet equalled the expenditures on account of first cost, improvements and maintenance. After all expenses at prison and farm were met a balance of \$41,123.13 remained. The prisoners earned by overwork, \$12,331.64. The prison authorities bear the cost of transporting prisoners from courts to prisons. On October 1, 1899, the prison population was: White (males), 222; colored (males), 981; white (females), 2; colored (females), 58. On farms: White (males), 56; colored (males), 197; leased, 28; total, 1,544.

Pardons, whites, 62; colored, 76; deaths, whites, 6; colored, 20; escapes, 12; life prisoners, 12.

Laurel Industrial School, School P. O.

WASHINGTON—(Report 1897-8.) Prison located at Walla Walla. Governed by State Board of Audit and Control, of five members, with the governor an ex officio member.

The industries are a jute mill, managed on state account, a brick yard, and prisoners are employed on a state farm of 155 acres. Receipts from jute products, being bags for grain, ore and wool, matting, hop cloth, burlap and twine, for two years ending October, 1898, were \$164,019.46; net profit, \$11,202.82.

Average population, 378; pardons, 42; died, 9; escapes, 3; insane, 4.

State Reform School, Chehalis.

WEST VIRGINIA—(Report 1897-8.) Prison at Moundsville. Governed by board of five directors.

Contract labor employed on whips, brooms, brushes, carriages and wagons. Net earnings, two years, ending September 30, 1898, were \$63,496.17. The prison is now self supporting.

Average population (1898), 566; pardons, 34; deaths, 16; insane, 1; escapes, 1.

State Reform School, Pruntytown.

State Industrial School for Girls, Salem.

WISCONSIN—(Report of Board of Control for 1897-8.) The State Board of Control, of five members, has administrative powers over all state institutions.

Prison located at Waupun, being for years ill equipped and over crowded, the report for the years 1897 and 1898 is of little interest. Since that report a new warden was installed and many reforms inaugurated. A special legislative committee, reporting in 1899, condemned the contract labor system and advocated the New York plan.

Some goods for state institutions are now being manufactured at the prison.

The present contract for labor still in force, is with a Chicago firm making boots and shoes. The contract calls for 300 men at 50 cents per day.

Average population (1899), 570.

State Reformatory. Located at Green Bay. A site of 200 acres, purchased in 1896, and \$225,000 have been expended in its construction. Overalls made on piece-price plan.

State Industrial School for Boys, Waukesha.

State Industrial School for Girls, Milwaukee.

WYOMING—Prison located at Rawlins. Governed by State Board of Charities and Reform, comprising the state elective officials. Managed by a lessee, who contracts for the care of convicts at a per diem rate.

Average population, 144.

Removal to this prison from old government prison at Laramie will occur before January 1, 1901.

UNITED STATES OR FEDERAL PRISONS—Located at McNeill's Island, Washington, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Governed by department of justice.

McNeill's Island is a small prison, formerly territorial prison for Washington.

Fort Leavenworth prison was formerly a military prison, but by act of congress in 1896, a new prison now building was authorized. At the last session of congress provision was made for another United States prison at Atlanta, Ga.

United States jails are located at Washington, D. C.; Fort Smith, Arkansas; Guthrie, Oklahoma, and temporary jails in the Indian Territory, where new jails are now building.

Heretofore persons convicted of crime against the United States were sentenced to selected state prisons, where they were supported upon a per diem paid by the government. In 1898 there were 5,067 so confined in seventy institutions located in thirty-six states and territories.

United States prisoners cannot be hired or permitted to work for contractors or on state account.

United States naval prisons at Mare Island, California, and Charlestown, Massachusetts.

THE MENTALLY WEAK.

F. M. Powell, M. D., Glenwood, Ia., Superintendent Iowa School for Feeble-Minded.

But little more than half a century ago the deficient class of beings were publicly ignored. They were treated as encumbrances of the earth, except in some instances a few of them were dealt with kindly at the monasteries, by the monks, while a few, possessed of odd wit, found favor in and about the king's court, from which originated the term "Court Fool." But, as a whole, no directed efforts for their improvement or betterment in care was made in the early part of the world's history.

In 1818, a number of idiot children were given instruction at the School for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, Conn., with a fair degree of success, especially in betterment of habits.

About the year 1828, attempts to educate a few of this class were made at Bicetre, Paris, resulting in their improvement, but the experiment failed to create sufficient interest to insure a continuance of the work. Following this initial effort, Dr. Ed. Seguin, a pupil of Itard and Esquirol, began the private instruction of idiots at his own expense. Later he was made instructor at Bicetre, but again returned to his private school, where he patiently and devotedly applied himself to experimental work for seven years, reaching the conclusion that the problem in question was solved,—“idiots can be educated.” In 1848, he came to America and was instrumental from that time on in establishing schools in America in various states, beginning with Massachusetts, then New York and Pennsylvania, with other states falling in line; Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Nebraska, California, Maryland, New Jersey, Washington, Kansas, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and latterly laws have been passed for establishing schools and homes in South Dakota and Missouri.

It is a significant fact that wherever the authorities of a state have become fully informed as to the numbers and conditions of this pitiable class, enactments have been passed for establishing homes for treatment, care and training for them, and when once established no state turns a deaf ear to their needs, but cheerfully fosters the institution, adding, if necessary, additional plants.

New York now maintains a school at Syracuse, a home at Newark for adult females, one at Rome for adult males, and cares for over 400 at Randall's Island.

Some years ago, Pennsylvania made an appropriation of \$500,000 for developing an institution in western Pennsylvania at Polk, that now shelters over 600 people, the parent institution at Elwyn caring for nearly 1,000.

These twenty institutions, in the aggregate, are now caring for about 9,000 deficient. When we consider that there are more than 100,000 of this class in the United States, it is readily apparent that there is yet more to do in this just cause, if the estimated proportion, nearly two-thirds, that need public care, are to be suitably sheltered and trained.

In nearly all these institutions, many epileptics, with feeble mental powers due to the ravages of this terrible affliction, are being cared for in connection with the palpably feeble-minded. Within the last decade the cause of the epileptic is receiving earnest recognition on the part of the public, through sociological, medical and philanthropic organizations, resulting in the founding of special colonies for them in Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Texas.

In nearly all the institutions, the epileptic is cared for either in special wards, cottages or in the same ward as the former. There are valid objections to the latter method, as a rule.

The California institution, under the efficient loyal management of Dr. A. E. Osborne, superintendent, has more completely elaborated the associate colony plan for care and training of both classes, in the same field of operation, than has been done in any other state, and this institution is efficiently carrying the plan into successful operation. The institution is rurally situated at the head of the Sonoma Valley with foothills and mountain range as a background, containing in all 2,400 acres of land, by nature adapted for the best interests of a large colony. Not many institutions are so favorably and fortunately situated, and for this and other reasons the separate colony plan is now quite generally advocated.

I deem it proper to suggest that when the time comes for creating an act for the establishment of an institution for the mentally weak in your state, that the act should provide for the admission of the epileptic, leaving the separate or continued associate colony plan to be considered until such time as circumstances in the future may determine what permanent plan to adopt. This can best be done on the cottage plan. Here let me add that one acre of ground at least should be secured, if possible to begin with, for each prospective inmate, and, further, provide for admission without age limit.

Statistical records are kept by those with opportunities for knowing the proportion of feeble-minded to the normal. There is one to every five hundred of the population. Colorado having 800,000 people has therefore 1,600 feeble-minded children or persons and about the same number of epileptics. Within the borders of the United States their average condition will be about the same; they are to be found in the palaces of the rich as well as in the hovels of the poor. The burden is heavy wherever the unfortunate may be. He is looked upon as a stigma to the family. He is a burden of grief especially to the mother. He causes in the family a feeling of humiliation more depressing than any other type of deficient. The belief prevails that the parents have transmitted in some way the taint to the child, which I am glad to say is not always correct, the cause often being due to accidental influences over which parents have no control, through the responsible period of gestation and later on. All through childhood, diseases and accidents mark their victims.

It has been my duty to welcome hundreds of parents of deficient children to the portals of a public institution and listen to their rebearsals of grief caused by their unfortunate child. Parents are largely prevented from mingling in society, especially the devoted mother, who feels it a duty to give up her life for her deficient offspring. Usually the whole family bends in obeisance to the child. Often the feeling of remorse is so pressing that publicity of the child is so carefully guarded that the nearest neighbors are unconscious of the skeleton in the closet. It has happened that neighbors have met at the institution on the same sorrowful errand to find out for the first time of their parallel affliction, so carefully had their charges been concealed

in garret or cellar. If allowed the liberty of the street or neighborhood, the child is made the butt of ridicule, jest and torment.

Many letters have come to the Glenwood institution from parents in your noble state begging pitifully for the admission of their child to the institution. The reply must be that Iowa aims only to care for its own unfortunates. Many requests for information bearing upon the organization of an institution have come to my desk from your citizens. Why, your state has delayed in performing its duty in the interest of those weak, through no fault of their own, is doubtless understood by those in position to know. I am grateful to be able to say that Iowa cheerfully responds to the wants of the class under consideration, now caring for about 900 pupils. The institution is classed on a par of importance with that of the hospitals for the insane.

The late Dr. I. N. Kerlin, of Pennsylvania, authority on provision for feeble-minded, stated as follows:

"There is no field of political economy which can be worked to better advantage for the diminution of crime, pauperism and insanity, than that of idiocy. The early recognition of some of its special and more dangerous forms should be followed by their withdrawal from unwholesome environments and their permanent sequestration before they are pronounced criminals and have, by the tuition of the slums, acquired a precocity which deceives even experts. Only a small percentage should ever be returned to the community, and then only under conditions that would preclude the probability of their assuming social relations under marriage, or becoming sowers of moral and physical disease under the garb of professional tramps and degraded prostitutes. How many of your criminals, inebriates and prostitutes are congenital imbeciles? How many of your insane are really imbecile or feeble-minded persons, wayward or neglected in their early training, and at last conveniently housed in hospitals, after having wrought mischief, entered social relations, reproduced their kind, antagonized experts and lawyers, puzzled philanthropists, and in every possible manner retaliated on their progenitors for their origin and on the community for their misapprehension? How many of your incorrigible boys, lodged in houses of refuge, to be half educated in letters and wholly unreached in morals, are sent into the community the moral idiots they were at the beginning, only more powerfully armed for mischief? And pauperism breeding other paupers, what is it but imbecility let free to do its mischief?"

Not to enumerate the vices of the males, I might say that the tendency to lead dissolute lives on the part of the females is conclusive and the history of the entailment of illegitimate progeny and crimes make up surprising records that might be averted by timely sequestration. Permanent detention of the unfit is good political economy for the state and protection to the general public.

I would not have you understand that all pictures of the lives of this class are so unfavorable. There are pleasant faces, cheerful and happy dispositions under appropriate surroundings. The school work does much for those with capabilities. Some are imitative and deft in handicraft. Many of the larger boys and girls engage in remunerative labor. If time would permit I would be pleased to speak somewhat fully of the industrial feature of our work, of the results of skilled training and discipline; of the contentment and happy lives in organized institutions; of the relief to overburdened families, not alone to the poor or those in moderate circumstances, but to the wealthy as well. These children are fond of associates as a rule. No where can this be provided for as in surroundings especially adapted for their lives.

For convenience and the best interests of this class, institutions provide for them in two general divisions usually termed improvable and non-improvable, meaning by these terms that those capable of improvement in school training are classified in one department while the lower grades are provided for in separate apartments equipped to cover their special needs. Habit training and domestic care is all that can be done for them. In insti-

tutions that admit all grades the number in the school and the asylum are about equal. Regarding schools I have previously written that: "It not infrequently occurs that persons occupying positions of trust and authority, members of our various legislatures, and others, are skeptical as to the expediency of burdening the public with the expense of maintaining a school department in schools for the feeble-minded, on the ground that such training can be of no value to beings who, in their judgment, will never reach the point of self support. I have ascertained their ideas on this subject of many engaged in this work and find in all instances the same confusions; namely, that for the life of the individual usefulness of the work and economy of the administration, it is imperative to continue the schools.

"The specialists of to-day have, however, virtually abandoned the belief that the school training of imbeciles can ever restore them to citizenship. The same principles involved in educating the physical and mental forces of the normal child apply to the sub-normal. We do not now regard the school training of the feeble-minded child as an ultimate aim and end; but as the education of the normal child is only preparatory to a participation in the activities of life in the great world, so we propose by similar means to prepare the mentally weak for the exercise of their limited activities in their circumscribed world, in institution life, after the preparatory period is passed during which each one is fitted to fill his niche according to his ability."

In conclusion I would have you remember that there is one feeble-minded person to every five hundred of your population; that they are weak through no fault of their own; that in justice they have a right to public provision for care and training; that it is public economy to make such provision; that in so doing the general public is relieved from a menacing burden; that these unfortunates can be greatly improved and that they will to a considerable degree, aid in self support under proper supervision and, finally, that your state will not have completed its obligation regarding this class until it shall have followed the example of twenty of its sister states.

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